

INSURANCE

No business has thrived like Insurance during last 10 years

15

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE

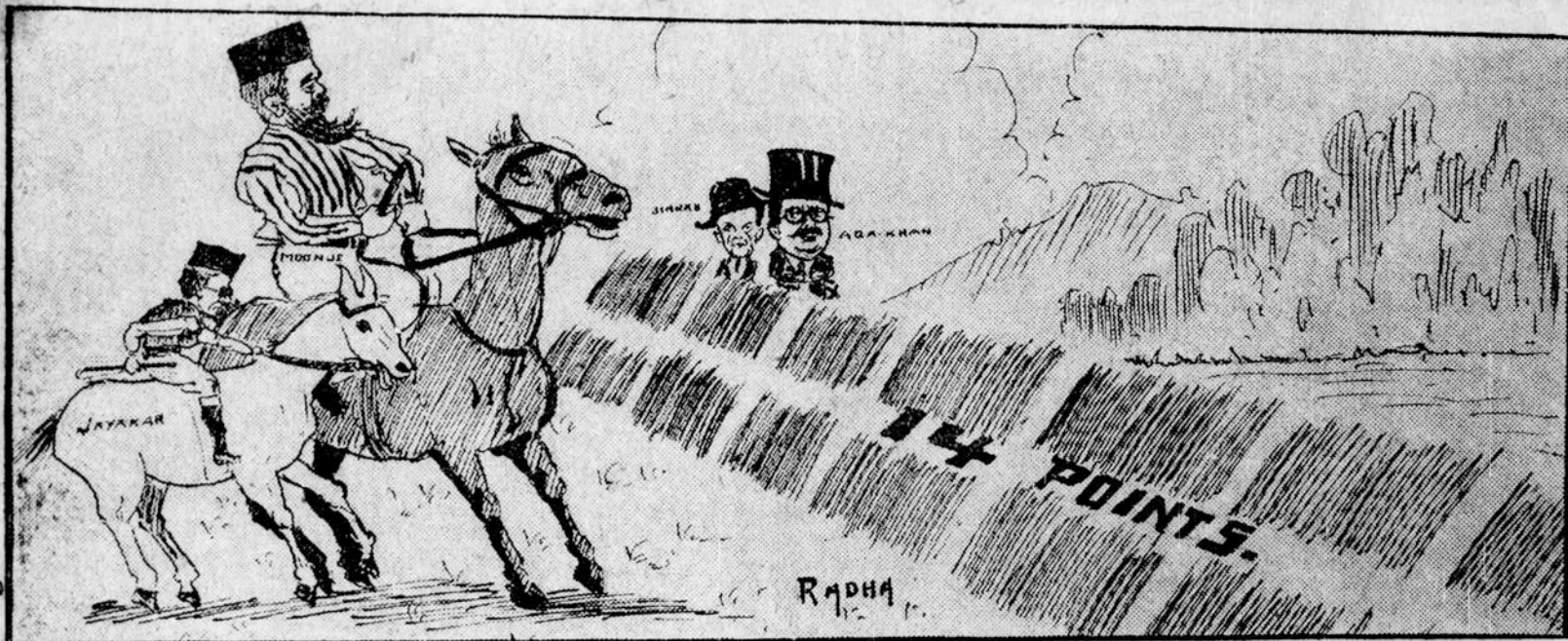
Indian companies are able to absorb double and treble the business of 1929.

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VOL. XIX NO. 8-

BOMBAY: SATURDAY, JANUARY 10, 1931.

PRICE ONE ANNA



THE "GRAND COMMUNAL" II.

POLICE "RAID" "ANAND BAZAR PATRIKA" OFFICE

Warrant Issued Against Editor.

UNLAWFUL ASSOCIATION ORDINANCE EXTENDED.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 9. Calcutta Gazette Extraordinary announcements that the provisions of the Unlawful Association Ordinance are to come into force in the district of Midnapore from January 9 and declares Tamuk and Contal Civil Disobedience Committees in Midnapore to be unlawful associations.

The office of the Ananda Bazar Patrika was searched this evening in connection with the article "Mandragala" in its issue of December 1 last relating to the punitive police there. The editor against whom a warrant under Section 124-A 120 has been issued was not found in the office.

CALCUTTA PRABHAT PHERIES ACQUITTED.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 9. Following the previous decisions of High Courts which held that the order of the Commissioner of Police banning all public meetings and processions in the city was illegal, the Chief Justice and Justice Graham to-day acquitted seven women who were convicted by the Presidency Magistrate for taking out processions in November last in contravention of Police Commissioner's order.

Calcutta Corporation adjourned its meeting for ten minutes, this evening as a mark of sympathy with Smt. Madan Mohan Burman, Councillor in connection with his conviction in connection with carter's disturbances in last. Smt. Burman who was present in the House opposed the idea and said he was going to jail in the cause of Labour and be there for at least six months, if not for 18 months.

BETTIH CONGRESS OFFICE RAIDED.

(From Our Correspondent.)

PATNA, Jan. 9. It is reported that the police raided Bettiah Congress office and seized its property. Fifteen volunteers were arrested and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment each.

Capt. Donatelli Rejoins Squadron

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Jan. 9. Rome—A message from Port Natal says that Captain Donatelli whose aeroplane came down owing to engine trouble, resumed his flight and has rejoined Gen. Balbo's squadron there.—Reuter.

THE RETURN OF "KNIGHTS" OF THE ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE.

King To Bid Them Farewell In Buckingham Palace

LONDON, Jan. 9. The King and the Queen will bid farewell to the delegates to the Round Table Conference at Buckingham Palace on January 12 before they return to Sanjurjo.

The Afternoon Party originally planned had to be cancelled owing to court mourning for Princess Royal.

U. Ba Pe who had arranged to leave for Burma to-day has postponed his departure by a week.—Reuter.

No Objection To Indian Sandhurst.

LONDON, Jan. 9. At the Defence Sub-Committee of the Round Table Conference, Mr. J. H. Thomas presiding said that if the Committee desired early establishment of Indian Sandhurst the Government would not object to it.—Reuter.

(Earlier Messages about R. T. Conference See page 16.)

Special Memorial Services For Mahomed Ali In Palestine.

LONDON, Jan. 9. Jerusalem.—There were special memorial services for Mahomed Ali at the conclusion of the midday prayer in the mosques all over the country. The news that his body is coming for interment in the Haram-el-Sharif is widely welcomed as strengthening friendship between Moslem India and Palestine.—Reuter.

"AN HONOUR TO MUSLIM COMMUNITY."

LONDON, Jan. 8. It was Maulana Mohammed Ali's dying wish that he should be buried in the shrine of Omar; and Grand Mufti in his message said that this would be considered an honour for the Moslem community. It has not yet been decided whether the body should be sent overland or by sea via Port Said, where thousands of Muslims will meet it and escort it to Jerusalem by Road.—Reuter.

PROF. SWAMINARAYAN RELEASED.

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 9. Prof. J. C. Swaminarayan, ex-M.L.C., was released this morning from Sabarmati Jail where he was serving a term of imprisonment.—A. P.

Late Pandurang Limaye.

(From Our Correspondent.)
DHULIA, Jan. 9. Sjt. Pandurang Gangadhar Limaye, head master, Garud High School expired by heart failure unexpectedly on Wednesday. He was loved by teachers students and citizens knew singing and other arts. He wrote several poems and dramatic works.

SATYAMURTI AND 14 VOLUNTEERS ARRESTED.

Remanded To Police Custody.

CROWD FORCIBLY DISPERSED.

MADRAS, Jan. 9.

Considerable excitement was caused this morning when Mr. Satyamurti with 14 volunteers picketed a foreign cloth shop in Godown Street as announced by him immediately after his trial yesterday.

He was given a seat in the premises of the shop near the entrance by the owner. The whole street became crowded soon.

Police force under Rao Bahadur Anantachari, Assistant Commissioner, arrived at the place and ordered the crowd to disperse. Dispersal was effected eventually by the use of a little force. Shortly after midday, Mr. Satyamurti left the place and returned in the afternoon.

Mr. Satyamurti and fourteen volunteers, including the Secretary of the District Congress Committee, and a woman volunteer named Anjali Ammal were arrested at Godown Street this evening while picketing a foreign cloth shop. They were produced before the Commissioner of Police who remanded them to custody till tomorrow.—A. P.

Ahmedabad Mills Seal Foreign Yarn Stocks BECOME MEMBERS OF SWADESHI SABHA.

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 9.

Before the picketing band had decided, as reported earlier, to picket those mills which were using foreign yarn, agents of the mills concerned are stated to have come to a settlement with Mr. Sankar-lal Banker whereby they have applied for membership of the Swadeshi Sabha from the 15th instant and have agreed to seal their stocks of foreign yarn and goods produced from such yarn and to use exclusively Indian yarn. In view of this settlement these mills will not be picketed.

Signatures are being taken of local mills to the scheme prepared by the local Swadeshi Sabha for the purchase of foreign cloth from local merchants for re-exporting it out of India.—A. P.

Kaira Dictator Opens Industrial School.

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 9.

An industrial school has been opened at Bochasan Village in Kaira District for training the children of farmers who have emigrated in pursuance of the no-tax campaign. The opening ceremony was performed by Mrs. Bhakti-laxmi Gopaldas Desai, dictator of Kaira District.—A. P.

Rugby—decision of the executive of South Wales Miners' Federation to-day to accept reference of certain points to independent chairman brings dispute to a stage nearer settlement which is expected to be reached at a joint meeting with Owners tomorrow at Cardiff.

PUBLIC PROSECUTOR'S SWEEPING REMARKS Defence Counsel Express Resentment.

MORE POLICE EVIDENCE IN CHIRNER POLICE FIRING CASE.

Friday was again marked as a day of frequent passages of arms between the Public Prosecutor Mr. A. V. Chitre and the defence Counsel in the Chirner Firing Case at Panvel.

Proceedings for the day ended with an application by the Public Prosecutor that the should take note of the that Narayan Ganu Keni gave evidence on December 1930, as a prosecution witness and three more witnesses who gave evidence for the prosecution on December 31, had turned hostile to the prosecution and had deliberately given false evidence. Looking to their depositions they had made before the police he could say that and he wanted the Court to take note of it.

PUBLIC PROSECUTOR'S SWEEPING REMARKS.

Mr. Karandikar a defence Counsel strongly opposed the application on general grounds. He submitted that the remarks of the Public Prosecutor were much too sweeping and threatening. He could not understand what basis the Public Prosecutor had to say that the witnesses had turned hostile to the prosecution and that they had deliberately given false evidence. The depositions that they made before the Police as well as their statements in the open Court were now before the Court. One of them might be false, but it was difficult to say at that stage to say which was the false one. He resented the remarks and strongly opposed the application.

SOME MORE ARMED CONSTABLES from Alibag and a labourer and one Israel merchant from Chirner were examined on Friday.

POLICE ARREST MANY.

Vithoo Babu Goshalkar an armed constable of Alibag who was the first witness on Friday identified accused Nos. 17 and 31 Sjs. K. G. Gupte and Khare as those who were present near the banyan tree and telling the people "why have you come here? Go up and cut the trees". The police arrested seven persons while cutting trees and sent them down the hill. Nine more were arrested at the top of the hill. A large crowd came up and asked the police to take off the handcuffs or to handcuff them. The Mamladar asked the people to be quiet and to go down. He assured them that handcuffs would be removed.

Asked as to what happened to the persons who were arrested, witness first said that Panchayamas were made about nine persons. Subsequently the witness stated that Panchayamas about four persons only were made. The other five had fled. Witness identified accused Nos. 30 and 34 as those who were among the arrested persons.

HOW POLICE FIRED.

The witness further stated that while the police were coming down and when they reached the brook a crowd surrounded them and began to throw stones. As a result four constables fell down. Witness was one of them. Those constables who fell down were helped by their colleagues. The people were throwing more and more stones. Budhaji Luxman Bhosle the "Major Havaladar" asked the police to save their own lives and so they opened fire. Witness also fired some shots. As the crowd was chasing the police while they were returning to Chirner, the latter fired a series of rounds till they reached the Chavdi at Chirner. They (at the Chavdi) the witness fell down unconscious, as he was exhausted, and did not know what happened after that. When he regained consciousness he found Ganpat orderly of the Mamladar

asking the Police to run away as the excited crowd was still coming in the same direction.

Witness said that he had a musket and 30 cartridges with him. He fired nine shots and returned 11 cartridges only at the police Station. The remaining ten were lost on his way.

Bhagwati Sakharam Dabre another armed constable of Alibag deposed that he was with the police party at Chirner on the day of Satyagraha.

He was not one of those who opened fire. The police returned to Chirner firing a series of rounds on their way as an excited crowd was chasing them.

UNABLE TO IDENTIFY.

Questioned if he would identify any of the assailants witness said it was not possible to do so because they had all rushed together.

Cross-examined by Mr. Padke witness stated that three or four days after the incident he made a statement before the Inspector of Police at Mahad and after a month his statement was recorded by Mr. Raje.

JEWISH MERCHANT'S EVIDENCE.

Eliabos Daniel an Israel merchant of Chirner deposed that in all Satyagraha at Chirner was practised thrice. The one out of which the present case arose was the last. Witness was not present in any of these occasions. A meeting was held two or three days prior to Satyagraha. Witness expressed complete inability to identify any of the accused as it was a dark night and there were 250 to 300 persons present. He did not know who were the speakers nor did he remember what the speakers said. He had heard some people saying that Mr. T. N. Bedekar was to address the meeting.

Witness knew Jethya Javrya of his village. Whenever there was any Panchayat or function of the Hindus, this Jethya Javrya announced it in the village. On the day of Satyagraha witness had seen him going round the village. Witness heard him asking people to come for Satyagraha.

Jethya Javrya Thakur an old labourer of Chirner deposed that he was used to giving cuts in the village. He had announced the last jungle Satyagraha. Luxa Narangikar (accused No. 1) asked the witness to announce that people should come for jungle Satyagraha and bring with them their axes, and scythes. It was in the morning that he was asked to do it. He had been cut by Luxa at his place.

BAG OF GRAM.

Witness further stated that he had gone to Rama's Mandir on the day of Satyagraha. He found there a bag full of gram. There was a two anna piece on the bag. He carried the bag near the brook. He was not asked by anybody to carry it. He did not at least remember it because he was too old (He looked 60) to remember such things correctly. When he reached the brook and placed the bag on the ground he saw a large crowd of people coming hurriedly in the direction where he was. So he left the place and ran for his life.

When the Public Prosecutor asked the witness to identify Luxa Chavji the first accused the accused Luxa interrupted and informed the Court that there was no need of it as the witness was his (accused) father-in-law. (Laughter).

MORE POLICE EVIDENCE.

Bhikaji Luxman Kadam armed constable of Alibag identified accused Nos. 30 and 34 as those persons who were instigating the

DELHI "DICTATOR" JAILED.

More Congressmen Sentenced.

BOYS LET OFF WITH A WARNING.

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Jan. 9. Sjt. Kidernath Goenka, ninth "Dictator" of Delhi "War" Council sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and placed in "B" class. Sjt. Basdev, commander of the Hindustani Seva Dal was sentenced to five months' simple imprisonment. Nine volunteers were sentenced to six months' rigorous. Seven boys were let off with a warning. Three volunteers were arrested in New Delhi for picketing liquor shops.

PUNJAB CONGRESS LEADERS RELEASED

Asaf Ali Ahmed Said And Farid Ansari.

(From our Correspondent.)

LAHORE, Jan. 9. Maulana Ahmed Said, Messrs. Asaf Ali, Bar-at-Law and Farid A. Ansari released from Gujarat Jail yesterday arrived here.

Latest Cotton Prices.

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau, 381, Ismail Building, 2nd floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

MARCH 1931.
New York, Jan. 9.
Previous closing 10.21
To-day's opening 10.12
Difference -09
To-day's closing 10.22
Difference plus .01
Broach expectation A-M Rs. 175

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

MARCH 1931.
Liverpool, Jan. 9.
Previous closing 5.29
To-day's opening 5.50
Difference plus .01
To-day's closing 5.28
Difference -01

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, Jan. 9.
Silver ready 13 3 0
Lower 0 4 0
Silver forward 13 1 0
Lower 0 1 0
Market: India and China sold

Bombay, Jan. 9.
Bombay market was closed.

people near the banyan tree to go up and cut trees.

Witness said that he had a musket and 30 cartridges out of which he used ten only and returned the remainder to the Sub-Inspector of Police at Panvel.

Shripat Bajaji Adani armed constable No. 1, of Alibag deposed that he was present at Chirner on the day of Satyagraha, but he had no rifle or gun with him. He had only a lath with him.

Witness identified Mr. K. G. Gupte accused No. 17 as the Congress leader who was present on the occasion.

PENONS FOR POLICEMEN'S SONS.

The Director of Information, writes:—

The Government of Bombay has granted enhanced pensions to the dependants of the three policemen who were killed in a riot at Inner, in Panvel Taluka on September 25, 1930. The extraordinary pensions granted are (1) Rs. 4 a month to Rajaram, son of the Head Constable J. B. Saw; for a period of 12 years; (2) 15 a month to Mahadeo, son Constable N. P. Kadam, for 12 years and (3) Rs. 18 a month to Waman, son of Acting Head Constable H. N. Sa, until he attains the age 8 years.

NON-VIOLENCE IS OUR SHEET ANCHOR

CLASSIFIED ADVTs.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Sixteen Words

ONE ANNA

For each Additional Word, Terms—CASH with Order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessary for publication. Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No." Advertisements Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box Number ... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed a ter one month.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED from respectable families, young male and female members to learn and earn as Cinema Artists with a small deposit for an year's agreement. Ladies under supervision of lady. Apply sharp with stamp and photograph to Box No. 3586, Bombay 4. A R 4078

WANTED—AGENTS for perfume and cosmetic preparations, made in India. Also CANNASSERS in Bombay on Commission. Apply to Box No. 585, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." A R 4084

REQUIRED—AN EXPERT in Forestry and Agriculture, who can run a large farm on scientific lines and supervise a large circle of Foresters, where agricultural and Forest experiments are to be made. Salary upto Rs. 500 p. m. according to qualifications. Will be guided in all matters of leave, travelling allowance, security, pension, etc. by State Rules. Apply with photograph and copies of testimonials, which will not be returned and without which, no applications will be considered, before the 25th of January, 1931, to the REVENUE MINISTER in His Highness' Government, Alwar. A 2302

WANTED—Manufacturers of Swadeshi Goods willing to introduce their Products in Sindh through Swadeshi Manufacturers Agency, having office in Karachi under experienced and influential hands. Please write to Box No. 587, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." A R 4087

WANTED—PIANIST, SALESMEN (Textile), HEAD (Leather Chemistry), PROFESSOR (Mathematics), Motor-Drivers, LADY-COMPANION, NURSES, LADY-DOCTORS, LADY-TEACHERS, LADY-TYPIST. Consult ROYAL SERVICE AGENCY, 110, Cowasji Patel Street, Fort, Bombay. A R4092

WANTED—A well-educated Hindu TUTOR for children of a Talukdar. Pay reasonable. Apply with qualifications and testimonials to Box No. 562, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." A R3995

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Hindoo VETERINARY GRADUATE for Cumbur Branch, Quarters free. Apportioning lowest salary with qualifications to: SECRETARY, Bomba. Pinjrapole, Bhuleswar. A R4057

WANTED—TIVELLING and DISTRICT TENTS to canvas orders for outwashed Hand Woven cloth. Very attractive and up-to-date designs, cuttings, shirtings and Ladies' W. of fast-colours. Apply for terms STANDARD COTTON & SILK DYEING CO., Calicut (Malabar). A 2146

WANTED—TRAVELLING ORGANISERS to sell Swadeshi cloth. Rs. 50 p. m. plus commission. T. A. Cash security Rs. 100/- sent. Apply M. S. MANMOHAN, Mazagaon, Bombay with stamp. A R 4046

Situations Wanted

YOUNG, fast and accurate TYPIST seeks spare-time JOB. Legal line work, a speciality. Please write Box No. 585, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." B R4090

Houses & Flats To Let.

TO LET at Andheri, from 1st February. Airy bright Block of four Rooms. Apply to RAJANI CHOPRA, Daxod Bag Andheri. C R 4044

TO BE LET—A ROOM 26x29 feet on the ground floor at Cama House, Mint Road, suitable for office shop or godown. Apply D. F. CAMA, Ismail Building, 381, Hornoy Road. C R 4083

TO BE LET—Commodious ground floor blocks, oil painted, high plinths airy and quiet. Dias Lodge near Panalal Terraces, Grant Road. Apply within. C R4089

TO LET—OFFICE ACCOMMODATION, 2,500 Sq. ft. at 69, Forbes Street (Esplanade Road corner). For further particulars apply on the premises to RUTTONJEE BOMONJEE & CO. C 4093

TO LET ROOMS and suit of Rooms for Hindus only at Gamadia Road, (between Peddar Road and Warden Road). Apply HANSRAJ CANJEE, Post Box No. 916. C 4077

TO BE LET—An independent BUNGALOW with compound SEA VIEW at Chhapatty Road. Apply to DHIRAJLAL GHELLA-BHAI, Behind Wilson College. C R4048

TO BE LET at Tardeo Road (near Chiklawadi) FLATS, one drawing room, two bedrooms, one dining room and kitchen. Rent ranging from Rs. 83/- to 95/-. Apply DHA-RAMSI, Solicitor, 23 Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay Tryaji Horse, Chowpatty Seaface. C 7000

Trade Announcement.

MESSRS NARAYANDASS KHANDELWAL & CO.'S latest Calcutta Jute Mills Chart is ready. Price As. 8 only. Apply sharp: KAILASHNATH KHANDELWAL, B. A., 17, Vishnu Nivas, 2nd Panas Vadi, Bombay 2. T R4071

CROWN at an elevation of 7,500 feet "O. K." NILGIRI ORANGE TEA is the BEST Swadeshi Flavoury drink. Really delicious cup. PERRY COMPANY, Grant Road. T 2183 B

Educational

FOR Rapid and thorough training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal (Sarawati Building) opp. Thakkar Bros. near Bhuleswar Fire Brigade, Kalba-devi Road, Bombay. Principal B. B. RELE, B.A., LL.B. Concession given to the poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for LADY STUDENTS. Special Shorthand Speed Class for advanced students. M W5.

EXPERT PRACTICAL TRAINING in Shorthand, Typewriting, Accountancy, Banking, Insurance, Correspondence, English, French, Service Guaranteed. Special Shorthand Speed Classes. New terms commences from 12th January 1931. Apply Lehtia's Commercial College 33, Meadows Street. R4091.

FREE COACHING in all the five subjects by Principal for poor Matric students. Visit Time 6 p. m. PRINCIPAL 21, 1st Floor, Mulli Jetha House, Princess Street. E R 4079

GEM SYSTEM OF CUTTING for Jewellers, Ladies and Gentlemen's up-to-date garments. Fully illustrated, clear diagrams. In English, Marathi and Kanarese. Price Rs. 3 a copy with separate diagram cards. RAO'S TAILORING COLLEGE, 143, Princess Street, Bombay 2. E R4050

LEARN TOUCH TYPEWRITING in a Month. Shorthand a speciality. STANDARD TYPEWRITER COMPANY, 321, Hornoy Road, Fort. M R 4046

Loans

FILM EXPERT wants capitalist as partner, who can invest good sum. Write to Box No. 579, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." L R 4087

WANTED—A LOAN of Rs. 35,00,000 only on a safe Zemindari Security in Behar. Apply Box No. 578, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." L R4065

WANTED—One PARTNER with 30,000 Rupees or guarantee for Elephant Capturing and Maintaining Coffee Plantations. Gajagiri, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." L R 4080

Property Wanted

WANTED TO PURCHASE—One right a BUNGALOW with fine situation, special garden, on the sea front, in Bombay. By order in mortgag. Price Rs. 1,12,000. Offers to be sent to Box No. 573, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." N R4052

Property For Sale

BUNGALOW AT TEJGAON, stored (4 rooms) built. Total Area 75 sq. yards. Freehold. Sale on tuation. GOLDEN PROPERTY TO INVESTORS. Box No. 580, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." C

PROPERTY TO BE SOLD—Golpitha in Pathan Street, 3 chawls and are to be sold. Apply to V. P. ATTAWALA, Kandewadi, Radha Krishna Chawl, 41, Bombay 4. N R4076

BROKERS WANTED to secure immediately purchaser for one-storeyed BUNGALOW at Thana. SLENDID SITUATION. Apply sharp with lowest terms to Box No. 581, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R 4070

Books & Stamps.

BOOKS for Children 1931, Annuals, Ephemeris, Diaries, Fashion Papers, Birthday Cards, Latest Novels, Newspapers, Magazines, KING CO., Fort, Bombay. R4053

Wanted

WANTED—A suitable PLACE for small Factory and residence. Bungalow preferred. Write for particulars with rent to Box No. 586, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." N 1: 4085

For Sale.

GENTLEMAN being in distress having a riot claim for Rs. 2,000/- awarded, wants to sell out for hard cash at best possible offers. Please write to Box No. 584, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." T R 4082

Profession.

HEIGHT INCREASE—Wanted Persons between the ages 10 to 45, willing to INCREASE their HEIGHT from 2 to 5 inches within 2 months. Results GUARANTEED. Particulars against ONE ANNA STAMP. Director The Scientific Institute, AMRITSAR. P R 3854

Medical.

WONDERFUL in malignant ulcers, piles, sinuses, poisonous boils. Try "ULCERINE" without knife. Booklet free. KEMP AND CO., Bombay. M R 4006

"VITALIA"—elixir of vigor. Rejuvenation in 4 weeks. Harmless, refreshing. Wonderful oriental remedy. Particulars free. Post box 6745 Calcutta. R 4005 A

DEAFNESS.

Safe sure and guaranteed cure without relapse. For full particulars apply TEGAR CHEMICAL WORKS, P. O. Bighbazar, Calcutta.

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates.—

Per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion Rs. 3-8-0

Mutual Advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

Tender.

TENDERS.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of Medical Stores worth about Rs. 7,500/- required for the dispensaries of this Board. Covers containing tender should be superscribed "Tender for Medical Stores" and should reach the undersigned on or before the 31st January, 1931. The tender form in duplicate and other particulars can be obtained at the office of the District Local Board Thana from 12th to 30th January, 1931. Box No. 580, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." C

SHANKARRAO J. ZUNJARRAO President, District Local Thana. District Local Board Office, Thana. Date 7-1-1931. 2315

K. E. M. HOSPITAL, BOMBAY.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of Diets, &c. to the King Edward VII Memorial Hospital, Parel, Bombay, for one year commencing from the 1st March, 1931.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay and delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Hornoy Road, Fort, Bombay, not later than 1 p.m. (B. T.) on MONDAY, the 26th January, 1931. Tenders must be enclosed in sealed envelopes, which must be endorsed "Tenders for the supply of Diets, &c. for the K. E. M. Hospital."

Forms of Contract, specifications, &c. and any other information that may be required will be supplied by the Dean's Office, K. E. M. Hospital, Parel, Bombay, on personal application. A charge of Rs. 2/- will have to be paid for each set of tender forms.

The attention of the tenderers is invited to the general directions published with the tender.

JIVRAJ N. MEHTA, Dean. 2316

K. E. M. HOSPITAL, BOMBAY.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of PROVISIONS, &c. for the Nurses' Mess at the King Edward VII Memorial Hospital, Parel, Bombay, for one year commencing from the 1st March, 1931.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay and delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Hornoy Road, Fort, Bombay, not later than 1 p.m. (B. T.) on MONDAY, the 26th January, 1931. Tenders must be enclosed in sealed envelopes, which must be endorsed "Tenders for the supply of Provisions, etc. for the Nurses' Mess at the K. E. M. Hospital."

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The attention of the tenderers is invited to the general directions published with the tender.

JIVRAJ N. MEHTA, Dean. 2317

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client has contracted to purchase the undermentioned property from VIRJI TEJU. All persons having any claim to the said property by way of inheritance, gift, lease, lien, maintenance, mortgage, charge, sale, or otherwise howsoever ARE HEREBY REQUIRED to make the same known in writing to the undersigned within 14 days from the date hereof. All other claims, if any, which are not so received will be considered as null, void and waived and the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claims.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY
ALL that piece of land, containing an area of five hundred and ninety square yards or thereabouts situated on and being Plot No. 18 of the Nowroji Hill Estate of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay bounded on the East by Chinch Bunder Road; on the South by Plot No. 19 of the said Estate agreed to be leased to Ludha Ganpat and Nagji Ganpat; on the West by land of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust, proposed to be laid out as a play-ground and on the North partly by a temple on Plot No. 17 of the said Estate and partly by Plot No. 16 of the said Estate agreed to be leased to Chhabildas Karsandas Santhia and others and forming portions of lands bearing New Survey No. 3183 and Cadastral Survey No. 1721 part of Mandvi Division and which piece of land is with the dimensions and abutments thereof delineated on the plan drawn on the 18th day of October 1921 made between the Trustees of the Improvement of the City of Bombay of the one part and Thakerraj Teju of the other part being therein coloured pink and blue and surrounded by a red boundary line together with the messages tenements buildings standing thereon assessed by the Municipality under B Ward Nos. 4045, 4046 and 4047, Street Nos. 37, 38, 39, 40, 41 and 42.

Dated this 9th day of January 1931.

KANGA & CO.
Purchaser's Attorneys.

Address:—
Yusuf Building,
Church Gate Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. MORARJI MATHURADAS KAMDAR and JYESHTHAMAL MORARJI KAMDAR, Executors of the Will of Bai Valabai alias Valavahoo, widow of Vasahji Nanaji, of Bombay, Hindu inhabitants have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Ismail Building, Hornoy Road, Fort, Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of Leasehold land or ground being a portion of Amir Bag, situated at Shankar Set Road, near Sateer Road, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 411 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 5455/104, 150, 107, 378, 385, 388, New No. 13555, 13654, 13655, 13829, 13891, 13893, 13895, Old Survey No. 201, 202, 204, 205, 206, 207 New Survey No. part of 7049, Cadastral Survey No. 30, Tardeo Division and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 3688 (4) and formerly Street No. 11, now No. 10 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East formerly by the property of Do-rabjee Hormusjee Shroff, on or towards the West formerly by the ground of Ruttonjee Bhicajee Kanjivalla, on which stands the house of Edulji Hormusji Boticwalla, on or towards the North formerly by the property of Goojersetti Shroff and on or towards the South by a road.

Dated this 10th day of January, 1931.

LALA & CO.
Purchaser's Attorneys. 2323.

Public Notices

THE VIDARBITA MILLS, BEHAR, LTD.

NOTICE.

BE IT KNOWN TO ALL that the Fifty Shares of Rs. 100 each bearing Nos. 11933 to 11982 of the Company formerly held in the name of the Firm of Messrs. Govind Vishnu Lanke, of Bombay, were sold by Public Auction for Rs. 4,095 for recovery of debt due to the Company and the highest bid of Shree-mant Keshavrao Gopairao Buti as Wahi-watdar of Shree Gopal Krishna Sansthan at Nagpur was accepted and the sale was approved and confirmed by the Board of Directors of the Company.

The purchaser above-named has therefore become the owner of the fifty shares above-mentioned and the firm of Govind Vishnu Lanke has now left no interest in those shares.

DESHMUKH & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents,
Amraoti, dated 21st December, 1930. 2321

Auction Sales.

GANDHI AND CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY KNOWN AS CROWN BUILDINGS SITUATE ON TRAM LINES AT GIRGAUM ROAD WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION
SUIT NO. 1003 OF 1927.

Messrs. Jasrur Shivji & Co., a firm. Plaintiffs.

Mulji Laxmidas and others. Defendants.

SUIT NO. 1082 OF 1927.

Mulji Laxmidas and another. Plaintiffs.

Fida Hussein Mahomedally. Defendants.

Rupawala and others. Defendants.

Messrs. Gandhi & Co., Auctioneers will under instructions from Mr. Mulji Laxmidas the Receiver appointed in the above two suits pursuant to the Consent Orders made on the 18th day of August 1930, and the Consent Judge's Orders made on the 18th day of November, 1930 in the above two suits sell by Public Auction the undermentioned immovable property on Thursday the 15th day of January 1931 at 4-0 p.m. (S.T.) on the Premises.

All those two pieces or parcels of Land of Pension and Tax tenure now redeemed from the cess payable thereon and now formed into one containing by admeasurement 206 Square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue Cadastral Survey No. 197 of the Girgaum Division together with the messages tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon known as Crown Buildings and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under D Ward Nos. 276 & 277 and Street Nos. 633, 635, 637, and 639 and all which premises are situated at and on the Eastern side of Girgaum Road at Bombay and are bounded on or towards the East partly by the property of Khanderao Gangadhar and partly by the property of Bai Rajabai widow of Shamrao Bhan Rel, on or towards the West by the Breach Candy or Girgaum Road on or towards the North partly by the property of Rangrao Kashinath Acharya and partly by the property of Kashinath Atmaram Acharya and on or towards the South by the property of Krishnarao Moroba and others.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale please apply to Messrs. Madhavji & Co., Attorneys at Law, at their Office at No. 33, Meadows Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.

MESSRS. BENNETT & CO.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the Imperial Bank of Persia, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction at "Northcote House," Ormiston Road, Apollo Bunder, on SUNDAY, the 8th February next at 10 A.M. (S.T.) valuable household furniture, such as dining tables, chairs, sideboards, dinner waggons, keivina-for drawing room and Chesterfield suites, writing tables, book cases, cabinets, dressing tables, hatstands, tea-caddies, mirrors and panel door almirahs, bedsteads, carpets, crockery, cutlery, glassware, cooking utensils, etc., etc.

Catalogues will be published and property on view three days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Auction Sales.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENT'S RIGHT TITLE AND INTEREST IN THE VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY AT CHHABILDAS ROAD, OPPOSITE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY DADAR STATION.

Under instructions from the Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of the insolvent Merwanji Maneckji Mistry (deceased), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW (SUNDAY), the 11th January, 1931, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), ON THE PREMISES, the right, title and interest of the said deceased insolvent and of Bai Navajbai Edulji Papa, Mr. Jehangirji Edulji Papa and Mr. Rustomji Edulji Papa, the Executors and Assignees of the late Mr. Edulji Rustomji Papa, the Mortgagee in the property described below.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of leasehold land being Plot No. 111 with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Dadar Over-Bridge (Bombay) containing by admeasurement 627 square yards or thereabouts.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, please apply to Messrs. R. E. Papa and Co., Attorneys for the Official Assignee of Bombay, at their Office at 41, Humnump Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

MESSRS. VORA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS,
62, Meadows Street, Fort. Tel. No. 22064.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE TO-MORROW (SUNDAY), the 11th instant, at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.), of Mahogany and Walnut Polished Dining Drawing and Bedroom Jacobean plain and open-carved furniture made by Benjamin and other well-known makers, Gramophones, Singer Sewing Machine, very valuable Persian Carpets, Zunda Cabinet, Jardianiers, Tiltz, Khakhli and Criton Chesterfield Suits, Glassware and Platedware, etc., etc., at Chapsey Terrace, Altamont Road, Cumballa Hill. Property of private gentleman.

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EUROPE IN THE COMING WORLD ORDER

SURVEY OF THE FORCES, HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL, THAT ARE HELPING BRIAND'S FEDERATION IDEAL

(BY F. S. MARVIN.)

M. Briand's note to the Powers on a possible "United States of Europe" has set us all in the Old World thinking about ourselves with fresh interest. It has reminded us that at least in the mind of one great man, we Europeans should be regarded as a unity, and that this unity might in his view be made closer still for the general good. A Frenchman has taken the lead in the matter in 1930, and it would be impossible on historical grounds for any other than a Frenchman to have done it. Those who approach these questions of the future from the historical point of view (as they must be approached) would be rewarded by turning back a hundred years to the ideas and scheme of another Frenchman, Auguste Comte; who drew up in 1830 a plan for a "Western Republic" which was to set the pace for the world.

HUMANITARIAN IDEAL.

To begin with, it is clear that any one sketching at the present day a federated republic of Europe, though he might retain the humanitarian ideal of Comte and still accord prestige and pre-eminence to the five great nations, and their languages, would at once admit to a fellowship among the leading civilizing agents a number of other and smaller nations. Many indeed would be found to say that it is in these smaller nations, rather than in the larger that the greatest advances in civilization have taken place. Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Holland, Switzerland cannot be regarded as mere offshoots or appendages of any of the greater five. They have all of them developed, with intense patriotism and growing thoroughness and intelligence, plans of national amelioration and education which place them, judged by the average welfare of their citizens, above their greater neighbours who still provide the bulk of the literature, science and wealth of the continent. The individual thrives better in these smaller units, while in the great ones there are heavier masses of uniformity and discontent.

SMALLER NATIONS.

The same tendency to evolution in the smaller nations has markedly accelerated by the World War. Czechoslovakia, largely through the ability and persistent devotion of its noble President, takes rank with the first of civilized nations. Poland and Yugoslavia, with greater internal difficulties, are active on the same lines. Greece and the string of little states that the War detached from the old Russian Empire have had special entanglements with their Eastern neighbours, but must undoubtedly be added to the roll of Western republics. The art of effective nationhood has thus been much enlarged since Comte's survey of 1930, though the enlargement does not run counter to his ideal but rather fulfils it.

LEAGUE IDEAL.

Some critics, generally the alarmists, dwell on the menace of the eager and competitive states. Others, the optimists, see in the League the guarantee of union and the safeguard of peace. The more comprehensive and philosophic vision tries to embrace both aspects together, stereoscopically, in the belief that they are essentially connected. That they are so connected politically is obvious. The integrity and independence of Belgium was a primary and persistent subject of dispute in the World War and the first article of its settlement. The new states, Poland, Yugoslavia and the rest, exist under the aegis of the League of Nations and the League. No one doubts that any attempt to extinguish even one of the smallest of the new units, thus created by the War and defended by the League, would produce an instant reaction of all the leagued Powers against the aggressor. But there is something more, and deeper, than the mere political guarantee.

GOOD-WILL.

The smaller political entities thus developing their power and their soul as part of a greater whole and in an atmosphere of companionship and security, become more and more international in spirit. This is most marked in the order of the small states, Sweden, Switzerland, Holland for example; which were comparatively unthreatened in the War and able to devote themselves generously to

the relief of distress on both sides in the conflict. There is a special brand of impartial good will towards mankind generated in such countries and noticeable by all who visit them.

GERMANY AND ITALY.

One may well ask whether any movement of the same sort is to be traced in the larger political units themselves. Comte anticipated and advocated the political disintegration of all of them. The answer to this question must be more various and less confident. The two greatest, contrary instances are of course Italy and Germany. But there are special reasons for each of these. Both of them were late in attaining the political expression of their nationhood; they already in fact contain a more highly developed regionalism than the earlier unified countries like France and England which are now trying deliberately to cultivate their local patriotisms. Germany and Italy had to come rather drastically together in order to raise their populations to the general level of the West. And in each case also the War provided an aftermath of difficulties and dangers which called for strong political union to overcome. Germany needed the force of its agrarian north and its Catholic south to hold in the revolutionary and communist tendencies of its industrial centres. Italy was violently divided by Socialist agitation and papalist discord and had for years been weakly governed in a nominally liberal sense. This is the historical justification of Fascism, however much we may deplore some of its manifestations and fear its sequel.

LOCAL PATRIOTISM.

Leaving Germany and Italy, as we must for the moment, there can be little doubt in the case of the other Western Powers that, while preserving their national or political unity, regional diversity and local patriotism will flourish apace. They are in fact already apparent in all parts of Spain, France and Great Britain, more so than before the War, much more so than a hundred years ago. Catalonia might, any day secure her autonomy if satisfactory terms could be arranged to preserve the remainder of Spain from unfair loss or political danger. Alsace has already certain local privileges and will gain more. In another sense (for all such cases must by their very nature differ) Provence is displaying a new vitality and a local pride which fortifies the "region" while it enriches the whole of France. Mistral was the new founder of this local patriotism, which is so well exhibited in the Provençal museum at Arles.

IRISH EXAMPLE.

Great Britain—for in this case the larger term is more expressive of the facts than the older and dearer "England"—has since the War thrown off two other Governments of varied degrees of independence—the Irish Free State and Northern Ireland. In the larger island Wales has attained ecclesiastical and educational independence. And both Wales and Scotland enjoy an increasing number of special Acts of Parliament which encourage the supporters of Home Rule for Scotland and make some bold prophets say that Ireland is showing the way, and that the Irish invasion of Scotland will one day return the service which the Scottish settlers in the north of Ireland paid in the past.

But the position of Great Britain in the European system is so strange and may prove so important that we must return to it anon. On the general question of the continental states—excluding, as it will have been observed, Russia—we have, however, already reached enough clear impressions to be summed up at once.

EUROPEAN SYSTEM.

The European system, judging it especially from the movements of the last hundred years, is most strongly marked by two parallel and connected features. Firstly, the national units it contains have strengthened themselves in every possible way, becoming politically independent states in many cases, everywhere developing their national consciousness. This is the fruit of history and grows from common work, triumph and sufferings in the past. It is nearly always attached to a particular part of the earth's surface and almost invariably expressed and cemented by a common language. That is the one strong feature. The other, which has been concurrent with it throughout, is a common organization of the whole, which, in the different circumstances of each case, has been the backbone of the Roman Empire, the Catholic Church and now the League of Nations. The union of these two features is what Europe stands for: historic, self-conscious, national units and a common organization in which

they all find their spiritual home. ITALIAN VIEW.

It was refreshing to find, as his was being written, that one of the two most famous living European philosophers was addressing the International Congress at Oxford in terms closely identical: "It is evident," said Signor Benedetto Croce on the 3rd of September, 1930, "that the historic sense coincides with the European sense in so far as Europe concentrates in itself the richest and noblest human history. Europe has produced the liberal ideal and has taken up the mission of civilization throughout the world, and there is in Europe no history of individual peoples or states that can be understood separately, apart from the general life of the organism of which they are members. The War itself, instead of accentuating differences, has made more prominent that common humanity of Europe, with its common virtues, common defects and common problems." He goes on to lament and to denounce the wave of anti-historical feeling which he discovers rampant in certain quarters, and, no doubt, though he does not say so outright, he is thinking of the violent breach with Liberty—which is to him the same thing as a breach with history—which Fascism involves in Italy or Bolshevism in Russia. This depresses him, but it would not be difficult to put up a defence for Mussolini which would even strengthen Signor Croce's general thesis. Is not the peace with the Vatican a return towards the historic position of the Papacy in Italy which Croce's Liberal friends, with the narrower minds of revolutionists, have fought for generations to frustrate? However that may be, it is good to hear the leading philosophic voice of Italy proclaim the historic unity of Europe, based on its interconnected self-conscious members. For this is not only what Europe stands for, but it is also what the rest of the world most needs.

OLD AND NEW.

For there are many and serious forces working in another direction, often in the gulch of a passionate humanitarianism. It is essential to take account of these, before we compile our picture of Europe by a word on the two great outstanding units—West and East—the British Commonwealth and Russia. The note of Europe being historic diversity, within a framework of cultural and partly political unity, it will be noted at once that all the specially modern, mechanical and scientific influences tend rather to roll us all out flat, to realize for Europe and the world at large the ideal of which the "100 per cent. American" is the watchword across the Atlantic. And in these days, when finance and industry are strong and the universal cinema, many critics of whom the penetrating, though pessimistic, M. Romier in France is a leading example, have described the future as a long-drawn struggle between these forces, the historic and national diversity of the Old World and the levelling uniformity of the New. Our survey would lead to a somewhat brighter, but by no means confident or definite, forecast. If the past has shown us continual diversity and individuality of nations, as well as persons, emerging, in spite of the levelling actions of conquering armies and standardizing empires, is it not likely that the human spirit, with its increasing richness of content and attachment to its traditions and environment, will survive even this latest and most threatening leveller?

NEW WORLD MAN.

There are many, one learns, even in the "100 per cent. Republic" who would welcome the preservation of the varied national types which it contains and are working rather to develop than to suppress them. It is not for anyone, and least of all an inveterate European, to dogmatize, but it would seem as undesirable as it is impracticable to turn Italians, Arabs, Chinese and Hindus into one indistinguishable robot—a New World man. There, as in the Old World, the influences of work and social and physical surroundings will gradually mould out of the old types others, fresh but still diverse; and the more of the old good that may survive in the new, the better for the future.

It is especially on these lines that the example of Europe is most enlightening for the rest of the world. She has become most inclined to peace, most active in social improvement, just in proportion to the degree in which her natural local units have gained freedom of development and have been encouraged to proceed. Respect for neighbours there must be, and some larger containing and restraining forces. But no friend of humanity would prefer the repressive hand of the old empire to the less imperative

League of Nations for performing this function. In the latter case the smaller nations are compelling themselves. The body which may check them is one of which they are themselves members. In the former they were always chafing under an alien rule which would make them "100 per cent. Prussians or "75 per cent. Russians or "50 per cent. Austrians.

RUSSIA. Russia has so far been left out of this picture: in the first place, for the reason that she has left herself out. After a debate for centuries as to the European or Asiatic destiny of Russia, whether she is really more Western or Eastern, the present rulers of Russia have definitely adopted an Eastern direction. They have extended their influence in central Asia and northern China and have lost all that fringe of land and peoples which linked them up with the West. To the League of Nations which embraces all the Western nations, Soviet Russia has always proclaimed her settled aversion on principle. The principle avowed is one quite unknown to the League, viz., that it is a League of "capitalist" powers, whereas the League is quite indifferent to the economic organization of the states which join it. The real reason of Russia's abstention is however perfectly well recognized on both sides. The League is non-revolutionary and Soviet Russia is so far been animated in her foreign relations by the policy of introducing a Communist system similar to her own. So soon and so far as this revolutionary passion abates, will Russia incline towards reunion with the West. She cannot be said at present to belong to the Europe of which this article is speaking, the Europe which stands for some definite ideal in the eyes of the world. China, for instance, whether she loves the rest of us or not, would never make the mistake of confusing us with the agent of Moscow. In that part of the world Europe, even perhaps more strongly than the United States, stands for the retention of legally acquired property, the sanctity of persons and the primacy of ordered progress; Russia for very much the contrary.

BRITAIN AND RUSSIA.

But it is worth notice, as bearing on the general thesis of this chapter, that Soviet Russia, where she seems to be doing best is following the lines of contemporary European policy. In the little Republics to the East of the Black Sea and especially in the Abkhaz Republic, more freedom has been given to the inhabitants to use their own language and live in their own traditions than they enjoyed before in the later Tsarist regime.

On the other side of Europe, semi-detached also, the British Commonwealth begins. As Russia found her expansion eastward, in northern Asia and the mountains and plains deserts of the center, so England has spread to the West and then by southern routes further East and to the South and everywhere. This colonial and imperial expansion gave England also for many years a doubtful position. Was she mainly Oceanic or European in her attachments? And for some time the answer inclined to the former. Recent events—the War and its circumstances and sequel—have had the opposite effect on England from that on Russia. England has entered more closely into the European fellowship as Russia has gone out. There is no immediate casual connection between the two, but so it is; and as England has identified herself more and more with the League, so she has become more and more the protagonist of the settled order in the eyes of revolutionary Russia.

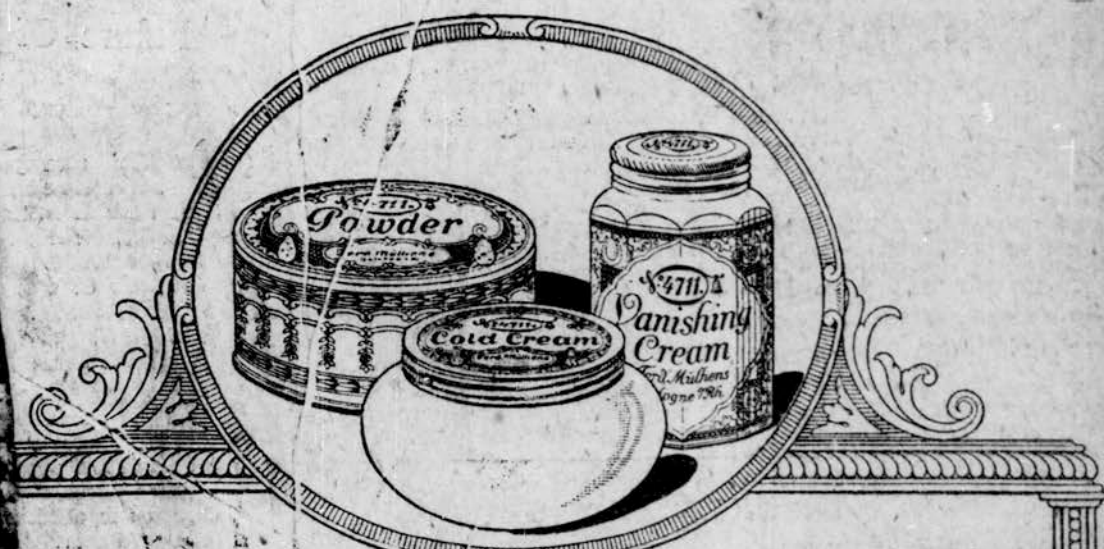
Russia is mistaken in this view, but her error is very natural, seeing that she meets the British on every front, not only on the West but in the South, side by side with Turkey and Persia, and, above all, in India and the East, where unquestionably Great Britain is the foremost representative of Western civilization. But in Europe it is equally clear that France is the chief defender of the settled order and of progress on historic lines. Count Heren Keyserling sees this, though he admits it in rather ungracious terms in his "Spectrum Europas," a book worth reading on this subject, if only because he takes on the whole a hopeful and humanitarian view. He finds for France at the present day the function of a "brake" on reckless and disordered movements within her own borders and among her neighbours. That is the same point, though Keyserling's image is full of images—gives only the negative aspect of a necessary and essential European task. France is the central and typical European nation, born of an amalgam of Gaul, Teuton and Roman, the keystone of Julius Caesar's empire, the leader of medieval thought, the historic defender of the Papacy, the nursery of revolutions in the revolutionary age and now the real protagonist of conservative progress.

Obviously one cannot say all that for England; at many pe-

riods England has played a vowedly a secondary role. Yet, through another line of historic evolution, she has acquired a position unique and important at the moment and perhaps in the future still more decisive for the welfare of the mankind.

A UNIQUE POSITION.

England, an island, socially of Europe but not in it, attained from early times a marked degree of national cohesion and self-government. In this respect she has been for many years the model of rising nations everywhere and is now only one of a multitude of constitutional states. But in another respect she is unique. She threw off, by her colonizing aptitude, a series of settlements all over the world, in which gradually the self-governing features of the motherland have been reproduced, without (except in the case of the United States) breaking the sentimental and formal political tie of belonging to one community of nations. She is thus now in Europe, so far as Europe is leagued as nations, and at the same time has a smaller league of nations of her own. It is a position of extraordinary interest and complexity which, if it continues to develop on its present lines, should have on the rest of the world an even greater effect than the spread of the parliamentary system had in the past. France, the only other European power with an empire at all comparable in size with the British, does not compare with hers in the self-government and free attachment of her dominions. She either treats them, like Algeria and Tunis, as parts of France for political purposes, or governs them autocratically like her possessions in the East. England, therefore, has attained, not of set purpose or by the working out of an ideal of human unity, the position of the greatest linking nation in the



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world. She has come to it through her geography, through her national energy, but above all through her slowly acquired habit of compromise by small adjustment and keeping things together as a going concern.

We saw above that English policy had been divided for many years between interest in European affairs and interest in her development overseas, and though the die has now been cast on the most important issues in both spheres, sympathies in England are divided still. A GREAT PART.

A vigorous campaign is now in progress at all the parliamentary elections for returning men ready to put closer fiscal union within the Empire as the first item in their programme. They are at the moment the most active force, while all the Liberals, about half the Labor party and a certain section of the Conservatives, would turn with more

hope to Europe and Geneva and try to secure a general lowering of tariffs by international agreement. Which line of action will prove more practicable, time will show, and the question does not concern us directly here. But if it of moment to notice that English sentiment and policy are thus distracted, owing to the very fact that she belongs to two worlds at least and desires above all things to keep in touch with both. Her critics of course, would use another phrase, but here, as we are following out the links in world affairs, it is the connecting quality of England which most attracts us. With one foot in Europe, the home of historic nations bound together by common ideals, and the other foot in a world of new ambitious peoples with more vigor perhaps but less achievement in the past, England, if she can keep her footing, has a great part to play.

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'IT ISN'T DONE'

Future Of Taboo In English Society

(By Robert Sage)

One of the strangest phenomena to be encountered in the study of human nature is the genius for bedeviling himself with either written or unwritten taboos, which are devoid of sense. And the most rigid of these laws are usually the unwritten ones that fall into the classifications of Tradition and Taboo. The laws of tradition are obeyed because our forefathers, for reasons far different than our own, obeyed them. The law of taboo is obeyed out of a duty notion of propriety, as they happen to find ourselves or as more often happens, because we have a secret fear of being considered a clodhopper if we do not obey them. This curious branch of modern folklore deserves more attention than has been given it; but a very provocative preliminary attempt has been made by Mr. Archibald Lyall in his "It Isn't Done," the Future of Taboo among the British Islanders, a brief monograph that provides material for considerable reflection on the damnfoolishness of the human race.

Mr. Lyall remarks, justly enough, that anthropologists, like charity, should begin at home and that some of the misdeeds of English writers who so diligently catalog the taboos of dark-skinned Africans might with profit transfer their activities to the fair-skinned inhabitants of London. This seems to me reasonable, for England is the most taboo-ridden (false tradition-ridden) of the great modern nations, although I by no means wish to imply that the people in the United States are entirely enlightened in this respect. We vigorously uphold the taboo that no one may wear a straw hat before a certain date in the spring of after a certain date in the autumn. The British taboos are slightly more refined, as the inflexible rule that the after-dinner glass of port wine must be passed in a clockwise direction. The main difference between these idiotic rules is that the Englishman who passes the port the wrong way is merely branded an impossible denigrator, while the wearer of the out-of-season straw hat is practically certain of having the tabood headgear violently smashed over his head.

But, before proceeding farther, it may be well to state exactly what Mr. Lyall understands by taboo and how he distinguishes it from superstition and from good manners. Taboo is, he says, an unwritten and more or less arbitrary regulation which governs the conduct of daily life, and for the breach of which the penalty is an unwritten, ill-defined, but almost always social in character. (It may be observed that the punishment in America for violating taboo is not as vague, as witness the case of the unfortunate man who wears a straw hat at the wrong time.) Superstition, on the other hand, involves supernatural, rather than social penalties. It is often frankly laughed at, but taboo in some draws respect from nearly everyone; furthermore reverence to superstition is usually paid surreptitiously while taboo is observed with "bold unconscientiousness." The distinction between taboo and so-called "good manners," while not so easily defined, may be briefly stated as this: taboo is essentially arbitrary in nature, but "the secret of good manners is unselfishness and service, however temporary and insincere, of the happiness of one's neighbours."

Taboo, it would seem, is to be found in its purest form in the English public school or the American college, where almost every move the student makes is governed by these absurd rules. I recall the solemnity and sense of righteousness with which the student body at the university I attended upheld the ridiculous code of rules concerning the smoking of a pipe, and wearing of a hat with a certain coloured button. The rules in regard to a pipe, as I remember them, were as follows: A Freshman was not allowed to smoke a pipe in public, a sophomore could smoke an unadorned pipe anywhere he pleased, a Junior was granted the privilege of decorating his pipe with the university letter in silver, and the Senior had the proud right to add the figures of his class to the initial. In Britain, according to Mr. Lyall, these schoolboy taboos are called "notions," but we referred to them as "traditions," which seems to me more accurately to indicate their parentage.

There are, or were, apparently a wide variety of taboos in the English. First in importance, perhaps, is the taboo, which is carefully observed in nearly all its forms in our own country. As subdivisions of this might be listed the dress, sport, poverty, bath, and pub. taboos. The body and laboratory taboos are relentless ones, and the former might be extended to include the childbirth taboo. The death and old age taboos probably are the result of a false sense of propriety.

For a man to vary in any detail from the norm in dress is to invite ridicule and disapproval. If his hair is a trifle long he will be considered a poet or a pervert (and the two are synonymous to many taboists). If he is less than sixty and wears a beard, he will be taken, at least in America, for a college professor or a Bolshevik. Knowledge of what hat to wear delicate matters, happily, are not requisite in America, but the taking of a daily bath, entering a public house is very similar to the pre-prohibition prejudice held by right-thinking citizens against entering a saloon. In England, before the war, it seems, one might admit that he knew people who were "in straitened circumstances" or who "enjoyed limited means" but one might under no circumstances have among his acquaintances anyone who was actually "poor." Now, however, the reverse has become true and it is good form to appear on the verge of starvation.

The most inviolable of all, of course, are the body taboos, but even these are nothing to what they used to be when, for all purposes of conversation, a woman consisted of head, arms and feet, when the breast of a chicken was referred to as the "bosom," when hair was assumed to grow only on the head, and when (according to Mr. Lyall's pleasant hallucination) less of the tables in Boston were hidden in petticoats. Fortunately, Americans never had to wrestle with the world "bloody" but "bitch" has so many fighting associations that we cannot even use the word to designate a female dog. "Prostitute" has pretty generally replaced the "unfortunate woman" of our newspapers, but our reporters still refer to "disorderly houses," "resorts" and "sporting houses."

It is interesting to note in connection with the lavatory taboo that Mr. Lyall succumbs to the same taboo that he is exposing. He says: "It is all very baffling for the uninitiated foreigner who accepts an invitation to 'wash his hands,' only to discover that there are no facilities for doing so, or who when his host offers to 'show him the geography of house finds that his tour begins and ends with the 'smallest and most strictly utilitarian room in the place.' 'Toilet' would have saved him eight words."

But alas! all too many people, in trying to escape from the slavery of the taboo, fall into the trap of that other snobism—the antitaboo. Representatives of antitabooism may be found in all their glory at the Dome or the Select or occasionally in the picturesque columns of my colleague Mr. Wambly Bald. Mr. Lyall, being I take it, a Londoner, naturally picks his antitabooists from Bloomsbury, that Mecca of would-be unconventional snobs. The antitabooist, Bloomsburian goes openly into a pub but speaks into a church, he is as hidebound a Socialist as his father was Conservative, he dresses with "stereotyped eccentricity," he scorns the theatre but attends the movies faithfully, he eats his meals conscientiously in two or three pubs near Tottenham Court Road or Charlotte Street, and if it is a woman she mentions shortly after an introduction an esoteric form of vote, just to show that she knows all about it and isn't shocked.

Well, what are we going to do about it if we must be either a taboist or an antitabooist? Mr. Lyall suggests there are certain benefits in leaving things as they are. He says: "Without the body taboo there would be none of those snuffy jokes and stories from which large numbers of Islanders derive much harmless pleasure. The feeblest, thinnest joke about sex or sanitation is certain to raise a laugh, flustering alike to the pretty wit of the man who tells the story and to the pretty sense of humor of the man who laughs." Each is well

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pleased with the other, with himself, and with the world in general."—The Chicago Tribune.

WORDS OF WISDOM

(By Chandan T. Mirehandani.) If with increased acuteness in some directions, sense of beauty is passing away as a natural possession (and the ugliness of modern life points to it), art must die in spite of every conscious effort that can be made.—G. F. WATTS.

(Biographers) are the pest of the age, nothing more and nothing less. Every great man now-a-days has his disciples, and it is always Judas who writes his biography.—OSCAR WILDE.

Libraries, which are as the shrines where all the relics of the ancient saints, full of true virtue, and that without delusion or imposture, are preserved and reposed.—BACON.

Histories make men wise; poets, witty; the mathematicians, subtle; natural philosophers, deep; moral, grave; logic and rhetoric, able to contend.

In books lies the soul of the whole Past Time; the articulate audible voice of the Past, when the body and material substance of it has altogether vanished like a dream.—CARLYLE.

Because the soul of man is not by its own nature, or observation furnished with sufficient materials to work upon, it is necessary for it to have continual resource to learning and books for fresh supplies.—COWLEY.

A good book is the precious lifeblood of a master spirit, imbued and treasured up on purpose to a life beyond life.—MILTON.

I never could seriously desire to have been eternally a boy. A boy is a fruitful thing for a thoughtful spectator to contemplate, but a somewhat barren, and very imperfect thing to be.—J. S. BLANCHET.

A modern man of business, you may do what you will for him, but him in Eden, give him the elixir of life—he still a flaw at heart, he still has his business habits.—R. STEVENSON.

Forgiveness is my mother, Contentment my father, Truth by which I have subdued

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my heart my uncle.
Love of God my brother, affection mine own begotten son, Patience my daughter I am pleased with such relations. Peace my companion, wisdom my disciple.—
This is my family in whom I ever rejoice.

The one God who adorned us all is my Lord.—GURU NANAK.

Know thou that from Brahma action growth, and Brahma from the Imperishable cometh.

Therefore Brahman, the all-permeating is ever present in sacrifice.—BHAGWAD GITA.

Lo! some we loved, the loveliest and the best
That time and Fate of all their Village prest,
Have drunk their cup a Round or two before,
And one by one crept silently to rest.—OMAR KHAYYAM.

He who on earth doth not follow

low the wheel thus revolving, sinful of life and rejoicing in the senses, he O son of Pritha, liveth in vain. But the man who rejecteth in the Self, with the Self is satisfied, and is Content in the Self, for him verily there is nothing to do.

—BHAGWAD-GITA

Oh, my Beloved, fill the cup that clears,
To-day of Past Regrets and Future Fears—
To-morrow?—Why, To-morrow I may be
Myself with Yesterday's Sev'n Thousand years.

—OMAR KHAYYAM.

There is nothing in the three worlds: O Partha, that should be done by me, not anything—Unattained that might be attained, yet I engage in action. For if I minded not ever in action, unwearied, men all around would follow My path, O Son of Pritha.—BHAGWAD-GITA

CAPITALISM AND COMMUNISM

Brothers Under The Skin?

A CHRISTIAN ON POINTS OF RESEMBLANCE

It has often been observed that the fiercest and bloodiest warfare takes place between those who are in fundamental agreement. The quarrels of relatives are notorious. Civil war is the most bitter warfare. The followers of Athanasius battled most intemperately against the followers of Arius in the early days of the Christian church. There has been more hatred of Protestants for Catholics and Catholics for Protestants than either have had for the Jew or the Moslem. To make flaming hatred there must be fundamental agreement. There must be a good deal of common ground in order to differ. This is markedly true when we look at the great struggle now going on between the two great economic systems of Communism and Capitalism. There is such intense hatred between the Capitalist and the Communist because they have so much in common, far more than either likes to admit. Glance briefly at some of the assumptions common to each.

FAITH IN MACHINE.
First, and most obviously, they each place unquestioning faith in the machine. Capitalism drives ever onward toward more and more machinery. It is notorious that one of the greatest factors in the present unemployment crisis is the displacement of millions by machines. The whole aim is to get every process so mechanized that little human labour or human intelligence will be required. Our great industrial leaders sing paeans of praise to the machine. Communism moves in precisely the same direction. It is well known that the Russians are anxious to learn everything possible about Henry Ford and his productive methods. They want to get every process on the moving belt just as he has done. Both the Capitalist and the Communist rely upon the machine to solve the economic problems of the race. How alike they are in this is shown by their attitude toward Gandhi, the saint of India. They both are contemptuous of his plans for returning to the old hand processes. They view him as an idle dreamer. His distrust of machinery is looked upon as absurd and reactionary. Both Capitalist and Communist worship the machine.

MATERIALISTIC.
Second: Both Capitalism and Communism are materialistic. The Communist is openly so; the Capitalist impliedly. The Communist urges men to rule out fully and completely any thought of any future life or any values not center-

ed upon this earth and this life here and now. So far do they carry this that the Communist leaders look with the greatest disfavour upon any experimenting in the field of spiritual research. The Capitalist, less frankly but just as truly centers his attention upon things and the piling up of things. Material prosperity is his goal too. To get the world's work done he appeals to no motive except man's interest in accumulating goods; he distrusts all other motives. Both Communism and Capitalism are materialistic in their philosophy and their whole outlook upon life. At heart they both believe that men live by bread alone.

BELIEF IN DICTATORSHIP.
Third: Both Capitalism and Communism agree in having little or no faith in the masses of the people. Both believe that a dictatorship is necessary. The Capitalist is convinced that the people competent to rule and their way to the top and that the financial oligarchy which rules us to-day represents the group best able to hold society together. They are the fit. Mr. Coolidge, when President, expressed this thought when he maintained that it was necessary to reduce the taxes of the rich in order that they might prosper for only as they prospered could the rest of us prosper. In Russia we find precisely the same assumption that a small group must control. In theory we have the dictatorship of the proletariat. Actually as every one knows it is the dictatorship of the Communist party. Even that is not quite correct for within the Communist party there is a group of the elect who really control the party. And within the group itself there is an inner circle of nine men with Stalin at the head who are the real dictators of Russia. Ex-Ambassador Gerard said that about sixty men controlled the life of America; in Russia, as Sherwood Eddy and other well-informed observers are making plain, nine men are in control. But whether sixty or nine, it is fundamentally the same. Capitalism believes in the dictatorship of Wall Street and Communism in the dictatorship of the nine. Both believe in dictatorship.

USE OF VIOLENCE.
Fourth: It follows from what we have just pointed out, but it ought to be made explicit, that both Capitalism and Communism believe in the use of violence to further their ends. Both maintain their power by physical force and have no scruples about using it. The Capitalist countries show this

in their reliance upon their armies as they face one another in their struggle for the markets of the world. They show this same attitude as they prepare their police and the militia to deal with their foes within. Strikes are put down by force in the industrial west; force and terror overwhelm opponents of the dictatorship in Communist Russia. There is little hesitation in using the prison, assassination and repression of every kind to carry out the plans of both dictatorships. In stating this we state no more than the obvious.

Thus there are some very fundamental agreements between Capitalism and Communism. A more detailed analysis would doubtless bring others to light. While both Capitalist and Communist are indignant at the suggestion, there is nearly as much unity between them as there is disagreement. Each accepts machine production with zeal and enthusiasm and pins his hopes of a utopia upon it. Both are essentially materialistic in their outlook. Neither has much faith in the ability of the common people. Each is determined to rule by physical force. These two economic systems have about as much in common as the two main versions of Christianity, Catholicism and Protestantism. Capitalism and Communism both assume the value of high power machinery and the centering of all values upon the here and the now. Both represent as opposed to an agricultural civilization. They are brothers under the skin.

THE "CHRIST SPIRIT."
To-day these brothers are fighting a battle to the death. But in the long run, no matter which is the victor, that victor will have to reckon with another spirit and another point of view. That spirit is the spirit of prophetic religion which, taking its origin among the ancient Hebrew people, has been the vital element in the whole Hebrew-Christian tradition. It is the spirit which we call to-day the Christ spirit, the spirit which dares to say to this whole machine civilization that men and women are of more value than machines. It is this spirit which insists, in spite of all political and social changes, that there are some values which are greater than the material ones and not to be exchanged for them. This spirit will not make peace with Capitalism; it rejects much that inheres in Communism. To the Capitalist, the adherents of this prophetic religion seem subversive; to the Communist they seem reactionary. But the spirit they represent cannot be permanently crushed by either Capitalism or Communism. It dares to tell both the brothers that their gods have feet of clay.—Edmund B. Chaffee in "Unity."

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE IN MOSCOW.

Simplest And Least Complicated Procedure

The Moscow correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" writes:—
"If there had only been a Zags in those times Tolstoy's Anna Karenina need never have committed suicide," a young Soviet flapper once assured me in all seriousness. Zags is the abbreviated title of the bureau where births, marriages, and divorces are registered. Each district of Moscow is provided with one or more of these bureaux, which also exist in all provincial towns. A visit to my local Zags revealed a barely and austere furnished office building quite in harmony with the procedure of Soviet marriage and divorce, which is certainly the simplest and least complicated ever devised in any country.

"ZAGS" AT WORK.

The applicants for marriage and divorce awaited their turns in an anteroom (even in the simplified process the principle of the queue so familiar in modern Russian life, was in evidence), where a loud-speaker regaled them with denunciations of the heresies of the "right deviationists" in the Communist party. The inner room, where the registration took place, was furnished with two or three tables and several chairs and was decorated with portraits of Lenin reading "Pravda" and of Kalmik absorbed in "Izvestia."

A young woman of perhaps twenty, with a curt, business-like manner, sat behind one of the tables and hurried through the proceedings with a maximum of expedition. People who came for the purpose of matrimony could always be distinguished from those who desired divorce, because the former arrived in pairs and the latter singly.

"SIGNING UP" FEES.

When a couple entered the officiating young woman briskly invited them to sit down, and followed this up with the stereotyped phrases, "You are to be married? Yes. Please show your documents and pay two rubles." This is the fee for divorce or marriage collected from workers and employees.

Members of the professional classes and disfranchised persons (merchants, traders, former aristocrats, etc.) must pay ten rubles or nominally about one pound sterling.

Of the eight couples who were married during the time which I spent in the Zags, only one paid ten rubles, and this was because the bridegroom had forgotten to bring a certificate from his place of employment, and was willing to pay the higher fee for immediate marriage. The only other questions asked of the future husband and wife were their nationality and whether they have been married before. After the marriage has been registered both partners sign their names several times in large books for purposes of record. This is why the Soviet marriage is usually referred to by the prosaic term of "signing up."

FREEDOM OF NAMES.

The partners in a Soviet marriage may either keep their original names or adopt a common name, which may be that of either of the husband or of the wife. In the eight marriages which I witnessed six brides selected their husband's name, one couple decided to go by individual names, while one man expressed a desire to take his wife's name. The husband in this case was a peasant, and the registration clerk confided to me her suspicion that he was of a family of kulaki (rich peasants) and hence wished to hide this ignominious, not to say dangerous, origin as completely as possible. The attitude of the couples varied; some seemed worried; others were cool and indifferent.

AN "UGLY QUESTION."

Perhaps the most interesting of these hasty weddings was between a Russian woman of 27, the manager of a school for adults, and a German newspaper editor of 24. The Russian girl, who was quite attractive, with dark skin and large brilliant black eyes, had been married before and had a child by the first marriage. The German, who was being married for the first time, seemed very devoted

to his prospective bride and resented it when she asked the clerk, "How many times am I allowed to be married?" and received the legally correct reply, "Until you are tired of it."

"Good," laughed the Russian girl, whereupon her German companion retorted, "That was an ugly question." "Hush," she said, "now husbands must fear their wives."

DIVORCE.

I asked the clerk about the causes of divorce. "Causes," she replied with a bored air. "We don't ask for them. Any married person may come here, apply for a divorce, and get it after paying two rubles. We then inform the other party to the marriage by post that he or she has been divorced."

If there are no children the whole matter is quite simple. The mutual obligations of husband and wife cease when the marriage is dissolved, except in cases when one of the two is diseased or disabled. He or she can then claim support from the healthy partner for a few months. If there are children they are usually left with the mother, while the father must pay a quarter or a third of his earnings for their support. In the divorced couple cannot reach an agreement on this point here we refer the case to court."

A HARASSED POLICEMAN.

The most harassed looking of the claimants for divorce was a Moscow policeman, who may have been a lion in battling with the city's criminal classes, but had apparently come out second best in arguments with a respectable mother-in-law, whom

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be accused of ruining his domestic happiness.

The policeman's troubles were not necessarily ended when his divorce from was filed out. For in every divorce case the clerk announces that neither partner in a dissolved marriage has the right to object the other from a

room which has formerly been in their joint possession. Owing to the acute housing shortage in Moscow it often happens that divorced people continue to live in the same room, separated, if possible, by a curtain or a piece of furniture. Often the husband brings his new wife to his part of the room, or vice versa.

Beauty may be skin deep



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FAILURE OF GOLD TO FUNCTION RESTORATION OF SILVER IN MONETARY MECHANISM

Mr. Marmion's Views

The following extracts from the speech of Mr. P. E. Marmion, made at the annual general meeting of the Burma Corporation, will be found interesting:

A new item in the Accounts is the charge of £39,600 for Silver Excise Duty.

In March last the Government of India imposed a duty of 4 annas per ounce on all imports of silver, the effect of which was to enhance to the extent of the duty the value of every ounce of silver in India and thus to offset some part of the heavy fall in the world price.

The imposition of this duty was followed immediately by a counter-vailing Excise on all silver produced in India, which is in effect, a direct tax on this Corporation since it is the sole important producer within the Indian Empire.

The consequence of the Excise Duty is, therefore, to throw the Corporation alone, of all citizens in India, back on the world price of silver upon which the actions of the Government of India itself have not been without their effect. We contend that it is wholly inequitable to discriminate between hoards of silver above ground, which receive the benefit of the Import Duty and those below Indian soil which have yet to incur all the costs of production, and which when produced are penalised by being subjected to Excise Duty.

We made strong representations to the Government of India to the effect that if the Excise Duty was imperative as a Revenue measure, it should at least have been of a smaller amount than the 4 annas Import Duty, so that the Corporation would have been allowed to participate, if only to a limited extent, in the benefit conferred by the Legislature upon all other silver held in India.

Quite apart from the conversion of the silver content of the Bawdwin ores from potential into actual wealth the Corporation by its activities in the production of other metals deserves well of the State. For the year 1930 it contributed on account of Income-Tax, Royalties, Police, Railway Freight, Port Charges, Customs and Thathameda over Rs. 90,00,000.

Our representations thus far have been unavailing and the Corporation in spite of its Indian domicile, as well as the part it plays in developing Indian resources, its contributions to Indian Revenue and its employment of Indian Nationals, is deprived of the enhancement in value conferred by Government through the Import Duty upon silver in every other Indian hand.

The matter still engages our constant attention, but we have nothing reassuring to communicate at present.

POSITION AND OUTLOOK FOR METALS.

It has been the custom for your Chairman every year to review the metal position, but I am sure you will appreciate that conditions this year render this a difficult task.

The world production of lead for 1929 was 1,725,000 tons or approximately 25,000 tons in excess of my estimate last year, whilst consumption reached a total of 1,650,000 tons. It can, therefore, be said that production and consumption were reasonably balanced, and, as far as can be ascertained, the present statistical position of the metal remains sound.

The estimated production for 1930 is about 1,640,000 tons and stocks of metal in the hands of producers are not greatly in excess of normal showing that consumption has maintained a highly satisfactory level notwithstanding the general depression which has persisted throughout the period.

World production of spelter for 1929 was about 1,447,000 tons or 7,000 tons in excess of the estimate made last year. Consumption was about 1,433,000 thus indicating a satisfactory balance up to the end of the year.

It is not possible to form any reliable estimate of the production for 1930 owing to the absence of figures from some important producing countries in Europe, but it is probably on a somewhat lower level than the previous year. Consumption, however, has declined materially with the result that stocks have accumulated and the price of the metal has fallen to a figure which deprives the miner of any possibility of profit on the realization of his concentrates.

No one denies that the present price of the metal is uneconomic, the only question is how long it can last without seriously affecting supplies of raw material, which ultimately must jeopardize production.

World production of copper for 1929 was 1,879,000 tons or about 20,000 tons below the estimate of last year, whilst consumption is reported at almost a similar figure. Production for 1930 is estimated at 1,576,000 tons which shows a very material curtailment, but even

at this figure the stock position is far from satisfactory, and indicates a serious recession in consumption.

The price of the metal was maintained at the high level prevailing since May, 1929, long after it was evident that consumption was on the wane with the result that buying was discouraged and stocks in the hands of producers became excessive and caused the precipitous decline in price to its present low level.

Notwithstanding the unfavourable stock position there will be considerable resistance to any further recession in the price level which already represents an uneconomic figure for much of the world's production.

SILVER.
World production of silver for 1929 at 261,265,718 was over 6,000,000 ounces in excess of the previous year of which the United States contributed 4,000,000.

Not only does this production represent the greatest ever recorded in any single year, but it is estimated that there became available from other sources, including debasement and demonetization in European countries and sales by the Indian Government, a further 35,000,000 ounces making the total available for absorption no less than 316,000,000 ounces or approximately 1,000,000 less than for the previous year.

India and China maintained their traditional demand and together absorbed almost 220,000,000 ounces, whilst about 44,000,000 ounces were consumed in art and manufacture. Germany took 12,000,000 ounces and about 25,000,000 ounces were used for coinage by different countries. These figures indicate the distribution of the bulk of the supply.

It is difficult to forecast accurately the world's production of silver in the present circumstances but probably from mining operations it will reach about 235,000,000 ounces this year in addition to which there will be the supplies from former silver currency which cannot be estimated.

The policy of demonetizing silver continues unabated in those countries already using the gold standard, and in January last Indo-China linked its currency to the French franc, thus adding one more to the number of countries which have deserted the white for the yellow metal.

During the year Hong Kong also gave consideration to the advantages of the gold standard and altogether 1930 has been a period of great distress for silver, causing its price to recede to a level never previously recorded in its long and proud history.

More and more as the price falls the difficulties of primary producers of silver to operate without serious loss are accentuated and the metal becomes increasingly a by-product of copper, lead and zinc mining and ceases to have a basic cost of production and consequently a value of its own.

As copper, lead and zinc are essential in increasing quantities to the world's industrial progress the maintenance of adequate supplies of silver as a by-product is not jeopardised, notwithstanding the tremendous shrinkage in its price. If, however, its price is to remain permanently low it must inevitably cause an increase in the value of copper, lead and zinc on account of the reduced extent to which it contributes to their production cost.

ECONOMIC DEPRESSION.

In common with all other producers our revenue during the current half year has been seriously impaired by the catastrophic fall in commodity price level. Compared with last year the average prices of the metals in which we are particularly interested show the following declines. Lead over 24 per ton, Silver over 4-3-4d. per ounce, Spelter over 15 per ton and Copper nearly 29 per ton. It is not difficult to calculate the effect of such heavy falls on our revenue, but fortunately we were not entirely unprepared and without means of taking prompt steps, at least, to soften the blow.

By expediting the completion of certain units of plant and raising the grade of ore it has been possible for us to adjust operations to an extent which has enabled reductions to be made in almost every item of expenditure with the result that savings in the aggregate amount to a considerable sum. This will benefit shareholders by mitigating the full consequences of the fall.

The problem of ascertaining the causes of the debacle in prices level and considering means of rectifying them to alleviate the world's distress at the earliest moment is engaging the attention of the greatest economists and bankers in every country.

Emerging from the facts so far assembled it is clear that the fall is not confined to any one particular commodity or group of commodities of similar origin, but extends to every commodity in general use without exception.

LORD KITCHENER

Last Request To Sir W. Robertson

"I shall always remember that when leaving for Russia Lord Kitchener's last request to me was to protect a certain officer against the persecution of a member of the Government when he (Lord Kitchener) thought to be wholly undeserved."

This remark was made by Field-Marshal Sir William Robertson at Southampton when he unveiled at Hollybrook Cemetery the nation's memorial to officers and men of the Forces who lost their lives at sea round the shores of Britain during the war, and who have no other grave but the sea.

The memorial is a rubbed screen wall which encloses a war plot given by Southampton Corporation. The wall bears stone panels on which the names of the dead appear. The first panel of records the death of Lord Kitchener.

"Lord Kitchener," said Sir William Robertson "never disclosed within my experience the ruthless and domineering disposition which some people attributed to him."

JEALOUSY AND SELFISHNESS

Continuing, Sir William said that the maintenance of great and costly armaments might tend to promote war, yet the reduction of armaments was not the first essential measure required to prevent war. The most important requirement was less jealousy and less selfishness in the conduct of international affairs.

The Union Jack was broken as Sir William unveiled the memorial, and the dedicating service was conducted by the Bishop of Southampton (Dr. C. Bout-flower).

Sir William later placed a wreath at the Cross of Sacrifice which stands within the war plot, and afterwards inspected a guard of honour of British Legion members and "Old Contemptibles."

As Sir William was returning to his car he recognised Mr. P. A. Kilham, who was his gallopier in the South African War, and greeted him warmly. The Field-Marshal also renewed acquaintance with Mr. Charles Holloway, who was a private in the squadron of the 16th Lancers at Island Bridge Barracks, Dublin, in 1887, of which Sir William was Sergeant-Major.

ular commodity or group of commodities of similar origin, but extends to every commodity in general use without exception.

This being so the view is generally accepted that the main cause of the depression must be attributable to some common factor which enters into the price consideration of every commodity and this naturally at once rivets attention on gold, the universal standard of value and medium of exchange.

Whether it is the uneven distribution of gold or its inadequacy to perform the duty expected of it, or whether each has contributed in part to the malaise is obscure at present, but will become evident in the process of the searching investigation that is now proceeding.

Whatever the findings as to the failure of gold to function freely there can be no doubt that the severity of the fall in silver has contributed directly to the distress of a very large proportion of the world's population, and it would seem desirable that attention should be directed towards the restoration of silver to its traditional use in the monetary mechanism of the world so that it may render more and not less help to gold in the increasingly difficult task it now performs alone.

Our thanks are also due to the Commissioners of the Port of Ramnagar who have continued to render us most efficient service.



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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME.—12 noon: Gramophone Records.
1 p.m.: Varkar Mama's Children Stories.
9-20 p.m.: Saraswati's Vocal Music.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

DEATH.

GHARPURE.—Indrabai, wife of Dr. P. V. Gharpure (M.D.) expired suddenly on Friday 9th January at 9 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails from Australia via Dhanushkodi for Bombay are due here on Sunday, the 11th instant.

Superscribed mails for Singapore and Japan per s.s. "Shinnoh Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 p.m. on Tuesday, the 12th instant.

"OUR GOD AND OTHER GODS".—This will be the subject of a free public lecture to be given this (Sunday) evening at 6 o'clock in the Hall of the United Lodge of Theosophists, 51, Esplanade Road.

T. I. P. LEAGUE: Under the auspices of the Trombay Island Prohibition League (Chembur) the following programme has been arranged for to-day (Saturday) at 9 p.m.:—"Kirtan" by Sjt. Parker and "Tricks" by Sjt. Bhagwantrao Dardkar.

THE CLERKS' UNION.—The annual general meeting of the Clerks' Union will be held to-day (Saturday) at the premises of the Union, 46, Churchgate Street, at 3-30 p.m.
NEW YEAR'S SOCIAL: Dr. R. S. Thordkar will be "At Home" to members to-morrow (Sunday) at "Alvane-Rafat", Ridge Road, at 5-30 p.m.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.—Under the auspices of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, Prof. R. D. Choksi of the Wilson College will deliver a public lecture on "Patriotism in Life and Poetry" to-day (Saturday) at 6-30 p.m. at the Brotherhood premises, French Bridge, Chowpatty.

INDIAN MUSIC AT CHOWPATY BAND-STAND.—A concert of Indian music organised by the Municipality will be given at Chowpatty Band Stand on Sunday (11th instant) from 5 to 7 p.m. (S. T.) by Mr. Govind Sakharan Pansikar Gavai.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore, Japan and S.S. "Shinnoh Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 p.m. on Monday the 12th inst.

(From A Correspondent.)

MALVAN, Jan. 8.
Sjt. Appasahib Patwardhan of the Satyagraha Camp at Malvan who was arrested on the 2nd inst. was tried and sentenced to 3 months' hard labour, and placed in "C" class.

MALVAN SATYAGRAHI CONVICTED.
Sjt. Apte, a Satyagrahi, who was arrested with him was discharged, but was ordered not to enter the Southern Division of Ratnagiri District.

SHARE AND STOCK-BROKERS' ASSOCIATION.—The Board of Directors of the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association have elected from amongst themselves the following office-bearers for the year 1931-1932:—
President:—Mr. K. R. P. Shroff; Vice President: Mr. Rajendra Somnath; and Honorary Treasurer: Mr. Choonilal Devkar.

ELOCUTION COMPETITION.—Under the auspices of the Parsi Rakheya Sabha an Elocution Competition will be held at the Blavatsky Lodge to-day (Saturday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.) when Mr. K. K. Sunket will preside and Mrs. Sunket will distribute the prizes. Competition is open to Parsi boys and girls under 18 years of age. Subject: "What is My Favourite Study? What Profession I Wish to acquire? and What Service I intend to Render to my City, Community, and Country?"

SWAMI VIVEKANANDA ANNIVERSARY.

The Sixty-ninth Birthday anniversary of Swami Vivekananda will be observed by the boys of the Religious Class at Batliboi's Institute on Saturday the 17th instant as the Hall will not be available to-day. Swami Sambuddhananda will speak on the life and works of Swami Vivekananda at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.)

THREE ARTS' CIRCLE.

The Three Arts' Circle will meet at Aiyar-E-Raufat on Sunday, the 11th instant, at 5-30 p.m. for the New Year festival.

Dr. Thordkar will be "At Home".

THE UNION OF REIS. MAGOS.—The feast of Reis-Magos will be celebrated at the Chapel of our Lady of Dolomo New Sonapur, with Solemn High Mass, Sermon etc. at 9 a.m. on Sunday the 11th instant followed by a Social gathering in the school hall of the Little Flower of Jesus, Princess Street.

SECOND VICTIM OF "INDEPENDENCE DAY" FIRING



"Chronicle" Photo.
Mohanalal Odhavilal, the 13 year old boy who succumbed to a bullet wound received during the police firing on "Independence Day."

ANOTHER VICTIM OF INDEPENDENCE DAY FIRING SUCCEUMS TO BULLET WOUND.

Thousands Attend The Funeral Procession Of 13-Year Old Boy.

FORT PICKETS ARRESTED.

One more victim succumbed to the injuries of the bullet wound received on the New Year morning at Kalbadevi Road, while celebrating the Independence Day. The first victim being Lakshmidas Ishwardas on whose death Coroner's inquest will be held to-day (Saturday). Mohanalal Odhavilal (13) who was one of the three persons seriously injured was removed to the Free Emergency Hospital where he was X-rayed and treated by Dr. Balubhai Kotbhai in charge of the Emergency Hospital. Mohanalal's condition subsequently took a serious turn and he died on Friday morning. Miyashanker Jagjiwan, the uncle of the deceased, identified the body and the Coroner allowed the body to be taken for the last rites. The inquest was adjourned till to-day (Saturday). As soon as the news of the death of Mohanalal spread in the city, the shopkeepers began to close their shops as a mark of respect. By noon practically the whole city was in a state of hartal. Shriyuts K. M. Munshi, Nagindas Master, K. K. Master and other leaders went to the hospital to arrange for the funeral, and in the afternoon a huge procession started for Sonapur. Thousands participated in the procession to pay their last respects to their departed comrade. The procession wended its way from Bhuleshwar to Jhaveri Bazar, Kalbadevi Road, Princess Street and Girgaon Road. From Girgaon Road, they turned towards Sonapur Lane, and thence to Sonapur where the last rites were performed in presence of hundreds of citizens.

ARREST OF PICKETERS

"Satyagrahi" Convicted

Inspector Naden of Esplanade Police Station arrested Kesarben and a young Hindu volunteer on Friday morning picketing near Breesania and Co. silk merchants, at Hornby Road. They were placed before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, Presidency Magistrate, charged under Section 17 (1) assisting the operation of an unlawful association. The young Hindu picket gave his name as "Satyagrahi." Inspector Naden said that the accused were arrested as they prevented a motor car carrying foreign cloth from proceeding. "Satyagrahi" pleaded not guilty and said he was merely standing near the motor car when he was arrested. The magistrate convicted "Satyagrahi" and sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment. Kesarben was acquitted.

8 PERSONS ARRESTED IN THE FORT

Remanded Till Friday Next

Nadirshaw Merwanji, Thamsing, Dinkarrao Amratal and five others who were arrested near Bazar Gate Street, Fort, on 31st December last, were placed before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala on Friday morning. They were charged under Section 17 (1), Criminal Law Amendment Act.

Sub-Inspector Salaskar applied for a remand till next Friday. The Magistrate enquired about the nature of the offence under which the accused were charged, as there was nothing to show in the remand application that the

accused had in any way assisted in the operations of an unlawful association. The charge-sheet only stated that they were seated in a car opposite the Congress House in Bazar Gate Street, which aroused suspicion of the police. Mr. Salaskar replied that certain papers and copies of the Independence Day programme were found in the car. His Worship remarked that mere possession of copies of the "Congress Bulletin" did not amount to assisting operations of an unlawful association.

Mr. Salaskar replied that the C. I. D. had found certain incriminating evidence against the accused in the raid on Xmas Day. The Magistrate remanded the accused to police custody till Friday next.

JAILED FOR SELLING "CONGRESS BULLETIN"

Mallari Sambhaji, a Congress volunteer, was arrested by Sergeant Newland on Thursday near Kalbadevi selling the "Congress Bulletin". 121 copies were found from his person. The accused was placed before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala. He pleaded guilty and was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

"FREE PRESS" CASE APPEAL

Mr. Sadanand Released On Bail

At the High Court before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Murphy, Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan, Bar-at-Law made an application for admission of appeal on behalf of Mr. S. Sadanand, Editor of the "Free Press Journal" who was sentenced to 3 months' S. Imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 225 by Mr. N. D. Khandalawala, 3rd Presidency Magistrate. Mr. Sadanand was convicted for assisting the operations of the "War Council" under Section 17 (1) of the Cr. L. A. Act in respect of publishing certain extracts from the Congress "Bulletin" in the "Free Press Journal", dated Nov. 8.

Mr. Talyarkhan also applied for the release of Mr. Sadanand on bail pending the disposal of the appeal. Counsel stated that during the proceedings of the lower court he was on bail in a sum of Rs. 500 and a surety for like amount. Their Lordships directed Mr. Sadanand to be released on bail on the same terms and admitted the appeal.

Among the grounds of appeal, it was stated that there was no evidence to connect the accused's action with the operations of the "War Council" such as to warrant an inference about the accused's intention to assist its operations.

Further, there was no satisfactory evidence to prove that the publication of the Congress "Bulletin" was one of the operations of the "War Council" and there was no evidence to show that the Congress "Bulletin" of November

TRAVEL PICTURE.

At The Empire.

A real life-drama of the exciting adventures of the famous American explorers, Paul Haeffer and Walter, amidst the wild animals of the dangerous regions of Africa is presented in the Columbia all-talking picture "Africa Speaks" which will be screened at The Empire from Saturday next.

Among the highlights of this spectacular film is a thrilling fight between a ferocious lion and the son of a native chieftain who perished in the unequal battle after a heroic struggle. Another spectacular scene is that of a swarm of locusts that darkened the sky over an area covering 200 square miles. Besides, there are native "queens of beauty" in their exotic costumes, and scenes of strange weird rites of the native tribes.

BAN ON MR. ABHYANKAR

Weekly Interviews Discontinued

NACPUR, Jan. 9.
Weekly interviews with his wife and friends for Mr. M. V. Abhyankar, Barrister and "A" Class prisoner undergoing imprisonment, have been discontinued. The reasons for the discontinuance are not known.—A. P.

PRAJAKIYA MANDAL'S PUBLIC MEETING.

Under the auspices of Bombay Prajakia Mandal a public meeting will be held to-day (Saturday) at Azad Maidan at 5-30 p.m. when prominent speakers will deliver speeches the ensuing Census.

PYARE SAHEB'S SINGING CONCERTS

Pyare Sahib, the famous Indian singer, will give two more concerts of his singing at the Ripon Theatre to-night (Saturday) at 9-30 p.m. and on Sunday afternoon 4-30 p.m.

8 was, as a matter of fact, published by the "War Council."

It was further contended that the Magistrate erred in admitting fresh evidence relating to the Congress "Bulletin" after the prosecution and defence addresses had been closed and the case adjourned for delivering of the judgment.

Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan with Mr. Rustom F. S. Tasyarkhan appeared for the appellant.

Released Satyagrahis Honoured

(From A Correspondent.)

CHEMBUR, Jan. 8.
Under the auspices of the Trombay Island Congress Committee, a public meeting was held at Gandhi Maidan, Chembur, in honour of Mr. D. R. Patanker and Mr. A. Y. Samant who were released from Trichinopoly Jail. Owing to the sudden illness of the Dictator, Mr. N. B. Darhe, Mr. V. N. Purao presided at the meeting and congratulated the released Satyagrahis.

CHEMBUR'S NEW LADY DICTATOR.

Owing to the prolonged illness of Mr. N. B. Darhe, the Dictator of the Trombay Island Congress Committee, Miss Yamunabai Amre has been appointed the Dictator, and she has taken over charge from the 5th instant. She is the grand-daughter of Mr. Keshavrao Jaswant Chemburkar, the revered Congress worker of Chembur.

A public meeting held on the 5th instant to celebrate the "Gandhi Day" was presided over by Miss Amre, the new Dictator.

WAMAN KABADI ACQUITTED.

Conviction Under Cr. L. A. A. Illegal.

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Murphy at the High Court heard the appeal filed by Mr. Ramrao Pandurang Kabadi, in the case of his brother Mr. Waman P. Kabadi who was sentenced by Mr. Khandalawala, Third Presidency Magistrate, to six months' rigorous imprisonment under section 17 (1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, FIRST DICTATOR OF YOUTH LEAGUE.

Mr. Kabadi was the first "Dictator" of the Bombay Presidency Youth League which was declared an unlawful association by a notification dated November 7. He was arrested at his residence at Forjet Street the same morning. Mr. Kabadi did not take part in the proceedings.

To quash this conviction in the light of the High Court's recent ruling in similar cases, his brother Mr. Ramrao Kabadi made the present application.

Mr. P. A. Mahale, Advocate, instructed by Mr. B. S. Kalekar appeared for the petitioner. There was no appearance for the Crown.

It was contended for the petitioner that the accused who was arrested on 7th November at 7-30 a.m. in the morning could not have known about the Notification which was promulgated the same day. Further, there was neither any time for "loose penitential", nor was any overt act done by the accused after the Youth League was declared illegal.

Their Lordships quashed the conviction as being illegal, and acquitted the accused.

FIRE AT WOOD WORKS AND SAW MILL

Damage Of About Rs. 50,000 Estimated

At about 1 a.m. on Friday a fire broke out at Ghorpode which threw the locality into considerable consternation. The flames were seen at a long distance in the City, and had it not been for the pluck of the fire brigade staff, the fire in all probability, would have taken a serious turn. The fire originated in the Grand Wood Works and Saw Mill owned by Mr. S. C. Shah.

On receipt of information, Mr. Norman Combs, the Chief of the Fire Brigade immediately went to the spot with his assistants. They were followed by fire engines from Sewree, Bhuleshwar, Babula Tank, Dadar and Princes Dock etc. The fire brigade fought the flames heroically and brought the fire under control by 2 a.m. The cause of the outbreak is not known but the total loss is estimated at about half a lakh of rupees.

Trombay Island Prohibition League

Under the auspices of the League, a meeting of ladies was held at Chembur when Mrs. Oka spoke on the drink problem and how to eradicate it. She made various suggestions and showed how each one of them could help the League in carrying out its objects.

Mrs. Lukmani explained the aims and objects of the League.

GORAI NOTES

(From A Correspondent.)

On Sunday (the 4th inst.) there was a great sensation in the Island of Dharavi, South Salsette when some "Bandits" murdered a Roman Catholic of Manori and another cousin of his was seriously beaten, who is now lying in hospital in a precarious state.

On Sunday (18th inst.) there will be a final cricket match of the Tournament of Dharavi Island between Gorai and Manori. It is reported that the Captain of the Gorai team, has excluded some of Gorai best players and feeling of the whole village of Gorai have been raised against the Captain.

SWADESHI EXHIBITION AT KHAR.

In Honour Of Sixty-Ninth Birthday Anniversary Of Swami Vivekananda.

In connection with sixty-ninth birthday anniversary celebration of Swami Vivekananda, an exhibition of Indian arts and Industries will be held in the open premises of Sri Ramkrishna Ashram, Khar, from 24th to 30th January 1931.

Indian artists, Industrialist and manufacturers are hereby invited to apply to the Hon. Secretary, Sri Ramkrishna Ashram, Khar, for Stalls, and send in their special productions for the competition exhibition. Stalls will be given free to the exhibitors whose applications will be received by or before the 15th January 1931. For further particulars please apply to the Hon. Secretary, Sri Ramkrishna Ashram, Khar, Bombay 21.

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PLEASE

A Brief Account of My Illness and

A MESSAGE OF HOPE TO SUFFERING HUMANITY

I was a victim of high blood pressure for about 2 years and in August last my complaints became so aggravated that I was absolutely confined to my bed for 3 months. And to my misfortune, in spite of the best treatment from several leading physicians, most serious complications of dozing, raving and repeated attacks of Bombay Fever developed. The heart became weak, the kidneys were affected and there was no flesh left in my body. Finding my condition getting hopeless, my people got alarmed and immediately sent for Dr. D. D. S. Tandon as a last resort.

I am now glad to say that, to the great surprise of my people and my friends, my condition began to improve nicely under his treatment and in 2 months' time all my complaints entirely disappeared, so that I now find myself quite fit and thank Dr. Tandon for saving my life; from such a desperate condition. I have decided to continue the treatment for a few months more as advised by Dr. Tandon in order that the cure of my blood pressure may be complete.

(Sd.) E. M. PATEL,
Sun Building, Uranwala Street,
New Foras Road, Bombay.

3rd January 1931.

Address—Dr. D. D. S. TANDON.

Chowpatty, Bombay.

THE W. I. T. C. AND RECENT ENQUIRIES.

Mount Argas Case Recalled.

("BY PILOT")

The racing season now in progress has not been free from that disquieting feature—the in-and-out running of horses and the local Stewards have had up several trainers and jockeys in the "green room" in recent weeks.

There were two enquiries after the meeting held last Saturday. In the case of Sermon, the trainer and jockey who rode the horse were cautioned. As far as "Harum Searum" was concerned the trainer had a very plausible explanation for the gelding's poor display in the Carille Plates run on December 20th of last year. The Stewards were satisfied that the horse was not at his best owing to a previous indisposition and exonerated both trainer and jockey from all blame. They did the right thing under the circumstances, but if we remember rightly, they did not take the same view in the memorable Mount Argos enquiry last year

and we believe the defence plea was the same as offered in the present instance of Harum Searum.

We understand that Mr. Askuran's gelding had been ill previous to his appearance in the Ayrshire Plate and the fact that he made such remarkable improvement as to win the Aintree Plate a fortnight later was due to the care and skill of his trainer. The Stewards, however, did not accept the defence plea with the result that Buckley and Bowley were suspended for an indefinite period.

Bowley has been back in the saddle since the commencement of the season, but the ban on Buckley has not yet been lifted. In the light of recent events it is to be hoped that the authorities will restore Buckley's license. It is felt that he has suffered enough and the Stewards would be the last people in the world to deprive a man of his only means of livelihood.

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MILIWAT

ELECTRIC BULBS

QUALITY—ECONOMY

THE INDUSTRIAL & AGRICULTURAL ELECTRICITY BOARD, BOMBAY.

Interests and foreign economic exploitation of India. Safeguards are due to the exploited not to the exploiters. It is a matter of history, which can be proved to the hilt with facts and figures, that during the last many decades of British rule in India, her whole economic policy, with regard to loans, currency, exchange and trade, has been dictated by British interests, primarily for the benefit of British financial policy. Many of the external loans were for the purpose of tightening British hold on India or were due to wars waged more in the interests of British imperialism than of India. Even a moderate Indian like Mr. Jayakar who belauds Lord Reading's speech to the skies, felt it necessary to remark about past debts that, though there was no fear of a repudiation of her debts by India, under Swaraj, "an inquiry might be held to ascertain whether any part of debts should be borne by England as it might have been utilised for Imperial purposes". And as regards loans in the future, internal or external, India, who may be expected to know when she needs foreign capital and to what extent and who would have to pay off the loans and the interest, may also be expected to realise her own responsibility and interest in the matter not to scarce away foreign capital or jeopardise her financial position.

As regards currency and exchange, it is notorious that the Government stand charged according to the Indian view, of having time and again manipulated currency and exchange in the interests of Britain, often in the teeth of opposition in India. The latest exploit is the forcing up of the exchange to 18d. to benefit British exporters to India through the ratio is ruinous to Indian exports. It may be in the interests of the British to allow the Viceroy to control currency and exchange. But India cannot leave such vital matters to the will of one man who is not responsible to the Legislature. As Sir B. N. Mitra observes, "a responsible Minister would be no less cautious than the present Government of India." He made himself clearer by adding that a greater safeguard than Viceregal control "would be provided by entrusting responsibility to a Ministry who would have to answer to the Legislature, representing all sections of the community, which would be the party which would suffer from unaccounted finance."

Complete financial autonomy is the very essence of self-government, even of the Dominion Status type. Any abdication of such autonomy, even if it is accepted by Government's nominees at the London Conference, can hardly be tolerated by the people of India. India has suffered terribly through the continued foreign economic exploitation. She would tolerate no device that would give a longer lease to such exploitation.

"STANDING BY"

Lord Meston has spoken as he has been expected to speak. The theme this time was "The Outlook for India". The place was the Midland Hotel, Manchester. The hero was the guest of the "Manchester Luncheon Club." Lord Meston spoke about the two-fold "obstacle" of India. One was "the feeling of pride" which he discovered expressed at the R. T. Conference in London. The other is, of course, a reaction of the old archaic Brahmanical Hinduism which dominated India against the impact of Western Civilization. It was not for any of them to say India was unfit to manage her own affairs. But "she had to prove her fitness" by "settling down to work and doing it." "She had that opportunity now and we had the great opportunity and privilege of standing by and helping her." If India needs the Brahmins, Lord Meston may be assured she will not import them India has no intention whatever to obtain the certificate of having proved her fitness from Brahmins. Of the West represented by Lord Meston. As to the "great privilege of standing by" Lord Meston may observe, accept and digest the following for its worth. It is taken from the agenda of the forthcoming session of the Assembly.

(a) Since when the Government of India have under their consideration the desirability of establishing intellectual co-operation between India and the International Committee of the League of Nations?

(b) What had led the Government to precipitate the fulfilment of their consideration into immediate action this year?

(c) The name of the Educational Commissioner who is to act as correspondent with the Secretariat of the International Committee of the League?

(d) The peculiar or special qualifications which the new Educational Commissioner possesses for the task he is called upon to perform?

(e) The name of the service, to which he is appointed, the period of his appointment and the nature of his emoluments; and,

(f) The names of other members of the League who have thus

sought to establish such intellectual co-operation between their country and the International Committee of the League". Obviously, these are questions not from "old archaic Brahmins" of Hinduism. Will Lord Meston now prove that this indicates the willingness to "stand by"? If he does, he will prove his fitness to speak with any appreciable meaning or logic in "The Outlook for India". We have given him only one example. We can multiply instances of the "standing by" phenomenon almost infinitely. But it is enough to remember that Lord Meston is speaking about "The Outlook for India". That is, to be precise, the outlook which old Western Brahmins like Lord Meston have prepared "for India". India has learnt now not to depend on those who do her thinking for her.

BHOPAL ADMINISTRATION

The Quinquennial Review of the Administration of the Bhopal State for the years 1924-1928 marks a period full of political and administrative reforms. The spirit of progress which characterised the last years of the long and able rule of Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal, has been completely carried over by the new ruler, the Nawab Sir Hamidullah Khan who assumed the reins of government on the 9th June, 1928 as a result of the voluntary abdication by his august mother. Bhopal is an important state in Central India with a population of about seven lakhs and a revenue of about Rs. 60 lakhs a year. As a state under a Muslim ruler it is second only to the State of Hyderabad. The Government of Bhopal is under personal direction of the ruler who is assisted by an Executive Council consisting of five or six Ministers who are responsible only to the Ruler, and a Legislative Council consisting of 24 members. The present system of Administration was inaugurated by the late Begum in 1922 and the Legislative Council was inaugurated by the present ruler in 1927. This, perhaps, explains the cautious nature of the changes introduced. Out of the 24 members of the Legislative Council, 16 are nominated, and only 8 are elected; and of the 16 nominated members 14 are officials. Thus, the Legislative Council cannot be said to be representative of the people. The powers of this Council are, moreover, very much restricted. It has no control over the budget, which is not at all required to be voted by the Council. "The annual estimates of the revenue and expenditure of the State are laid before the Council and the members are entitled to offer suggestions, which are bodily submitted to His Highness for consideration in the course of framing his final sanction to the estimates." The legislative powers even are much curtailed, as the Council cannot enact or amend laws relating to itself, the High Court, the Army and Official secrets. The practice of making an executive officer a President of the Council is also defective. This practice has also found favour with other progressive states like Mysore and Baroda; but it is inconsistent in principle and wholly inconsistent with the growth of democratic institutions. The political systems of government in the Indian states cannot remain behind that of British India for a much longer period and it is to be hoped that progressive rulers like the Nawab of Bhopal will not delay the introduction of changes making the Executive responsible to the Legislature, which in turn, should be fully representative of the people.

The present Nawab of Bhopal is one of the few truly enlightened Indian Princes and the overhauling of the administrative machinery, since his accession, clearly bears the stamp of his ability and liberal spirit. He is fully experienced having been directly associated with the Administration since 1916 till his accession. His inaugural address at the opening of the Legislative Council was a frank expression, bold in outlook and liberal in spirit, and he has there laid down for his Government an ambitious programme of economic development and rendering social services to his subjects. During the short period of his rule, much has been done, as regards education and medical relief and the total separation of the Executive from the Judiciary and the introduction of the Ryotwari system of land revenue on the model of British India in the place of the antiquated contract-system where in total revenue of the village was leased to a middleman for a certain number of years. The Bhopal Administration Report, which otherwise makes an interesting reading, is defective in one way. It gives all the information for the last year regarding the period under review, but does not give the different figures and necessary information for a certain number of past years, which would help the reader to form a comparative idea of the speed with which progress is made. This defect is particularly felt with regard to the figures for a number of years about schools and students attending the schools, the number of state dispensaries, libraries, etc. and also about the revenue and expenditure for the State.

BARDOLI

Scenes Of Misery—And Determination.

A VISITOR'S IMPRESSIONS

(BY GAGANVIHARI MEHTA.)

Bardoli! As we arrive at the station our hearts are thrilled with emotion. Thrice made famous in the history of the Indian National Movement, Bardoli enjoys a world-wide reputation. It was here that Gandhiji took his decision to suspend non-co-operation in 1922. It was here that Vallabhbhai Patel, one of the most dynamic personalities in modern India, successfully led a non-violent peasants' agitation which has won the admiration of people beyond the frontiers of India. It is here again that the peasants with rare self-sacrifice and determination are migrating from their homes and villages and fields into the neighbouring territory of an Indian State. "Hijrat" is, in its origin, an Islamic term, but it is now a common Gujarati word in these parts: the migrated peasants are everywhere called "Hijarates".

Hijarat is no more an alien conception. It is now a recognised tactic of the non-violent revolution and a part of the technique of pacific resistance. But it is more than that. Bardoli to-day embodies the answer of the unarmed, illiterate and the poor masses of India to the might—and power of the British Empire of which Mr. Churchill boasted the other day. Not in Whitehall and St. James' Palace but in these deserted villages and lonely fields is the destiny of India being determined.

Apparently, it is an offence to get down at Bardoli. Passengers are political suspects. Names of persons are taken down by the Police for no other reason than that of alighting at this station. Bardoli is not yet the Highlands of Kenya: Indians are not debarred from entering its sacred precincts reserved as in Kenya, for the Whites. Outsiders in the Whites, particularly if they are in Khadi, are suspected, watched and followed. Our rulers do not want the public to see these people with their own eyes and hear their tales with their own ears. We are to be perpetually fed on the doses of truth carefully prepared and doled out by the Director of Information.

The famous Bardoli Ashram is now a sight—and a memory. Even all its elaborate apparatus for carding, spinning and weaving including the materials for making wheels and looms has been confiscated. To our cultured C. I. D. who look upon Bhagavad Gita and Ruskin's "Unto This Last" as sedition books, spinning naturally appears a revolutionary operation, presumably because wheels revolve. Or else, there is no reason why purely economic pursuits and activities should be galling to them.

We visited a number of villages in the vicinity of Bardoli: both those which have been evacuated and those where the migrated peasants have constructed their temporary houses. Khoj which we saw was one of the first villages—if not the first—to be thus vacated. We saw at Khoj four houses which were built by some unknown mischief-makers during the absence of their owners who had left the village on the Hijarat. It seemed from our conversation with one of the owners who happened to be there as well as with the other villagers that there was no remedy for such incendiarism and no recourse against the miscreants. As protection appears to be conditional on the payment of revenue, people who have decided to withhold payment must suffer everything in silence. As distinct from the old principle of "No taxation without representation," our rulers are evolving the new principle of "No protection without payment."

The sight of deserted villages with vacant houses, silent streets and lonely fields was depressing. A lock, said some philosopher, is a sign of the distrust of a man for his neighbour. Here a lock on a vacant house was a symbol of protest of the peasantry against police oppression, a challenge to the Government that had imprisoned their revered Bapuji and Vallabhabhai and that was denying them Swaraj. But if the unoccupied villages and houses were a sad spectacle, the "Mandavas" or the temporary structures where the "Hijarates" have taken their abode in the Bardoli State territory were a heart-rending sight. In a field or near a village, those migrated peasants have constructed sheds with bamboo poles, and leaves on the roofs and are staying side-by-side—a bedstead being often the only partition wall between two families occupying the

same "Mandava". Here they have erected kitchens and bath-rooms as also stables for their cattle. Huddled up together, they all live there—men, women and children—not pining for their old homes, not caring for their present discomforts and inconveniences. In the village of Ghata which we saw there was considerable illness among the "Hijarates" as they had denied themselves the amenities of their homes. But their spirit—and particularly the spirit of their women-folk—seemed to be unbroken and dauntless. They made light of their difficulties, had no apprehensions for the future, and no fear of consequences resulting from the policy of British authorities. The spirit of the Bardoli peasants who are acting as the hosts of the "Hijarates" is admirable. One instance alone will suffice. In one village, the brother of the Patel has given over his own house to the "Hijarates" and is himself staying in a small "Mandava" or shed.

What is the source of this amazingly grim determination? When asked why they had left their homes and were undergoing all these hardships, they said that they had no alternative. On their deciding to withhold paying revenue until Mahatmaji was released, the police activities became intensive in their villages. Even those who had paid the revenue were, they alleged, harassed and asked to pay on account of others who had not; they were filthy abused in the presence of their women, their women were sometimes abused and insulted and life in their villages was made almost unbearable. "Hijarat" was the only course left open to them and they decided to take it. Some said Sardar Vallabhabhai had ordered it, others said they took it of their own accord. A young boy told me that they would not go back until Bapuji and Sardar were set free. The women said that they would go back when there was peace—that is peace between the Government and the people. An old woman who was practically blind was emphatic that they could not go back until Swaraj was won. The others round her joyfully remarked that she should go up (that is, the Heavens) soon and send Swaraj from there. The tone in which they cut jokes with one another about their position showed their spirit at its best.

They were not downhearted. What is more, they probably realised that Swaraj was not within easy reach and yet they were determined to stick till the very end. When I asked them what they would do in the next monsoon, some said that they might migrate again to more permanent houses, others said that they were farmers and neither rains nor the sun nor the cold had any terrors for them. The women were only anxious about the children and the cattle. When we inquired whether they did not feel some pain on leaving their houses, the reply of some women was characteristic and touching. They said that when they went away to the great home (i.e. the next world) they had to leave everything behind so that there was no reason to feel regret at parting from their homes. One woman said that whatever the difficulties, they should be faced because without suffering such hardships, Swaraj was not possible. Happiness was not possible, she added, without misery.

Facts are stranger than fiction. As one beheld these "Mandavas" and heard the replies of these women and men, one could hardly comprehend the stupendous significance of it all nor could one adequately realise its full implications. This has to be seen in order to be believed and even when seen, the impression overwhelms one. These peasants are sacrificing everything that they hold dear—not for any specific economic grievance of their own but because of their abiding faith in Gandhiji and for the cause for which he is suffering incarceration. There is only one feeling that a visitor can have on such an occasion and it is a feeling of sincere humility in the face of such unprecedented courage, in the presence of such a unique act of self-sacrifice. It is a healthy tonic for the sophisticated town-dweller, a cure for cheap cynicism.

NOTES OF THE DAY

Mr. Jinnah Wins.

Mr. Jinnah's speech delivered the other day at the Federal Structure Sub-Committee has thoroughly vindicated this much-misunderstood politician and statesman. It will be remembered that he went to London to "argue his case" for Dominion Status. And he won. It was on the very opening day of the Round Table Conference—did he not welcome the Dominion Premiers at the birth of the New Dominion? Now he has more or less gratefully accepted the award by declaring "that he was under no misgiving that Britain was giving India Dominion Status or complete Responsible Government." So that's that. We must heartily congratulate Mr. Jinnah.

Devastating Arguments.

We must also congratulate Mr. Jinnah on the following: "Mr. Jinnah asked why the delegates were invited to London if they were to return to get the consent of a willing India. Mr. Jinnah asked whether the British were going to meet the situation in India through a Conference. If not, British statesmanship would reveal its utter bankruptcy." Now what could be more overwhelmingly brilliant than this formidable trio of arguments? It is not for nothing that Mr. Jinnah is compared to Sir John Simon, at least in legal acumen. How devastatingly has he turned the tables on Britain as also on India the presence of which at a Conference "to meet the situation in India" is utterly immaterial and consent equally irrelevant!

Increase in Crime.

The annual Police report of the Bombay Presidency excluding Sind for the year 1929 shows a serious rise in crime, from 110,850 cases in 1928 to 119,754 in the year under report. The report does not attempt adequately to account for this rise. With regard to other points also the report gives only a number of facts and figures, classified under various heads, but fails to discuss in any detail the data collected or the methods of reducing the various kinds of crimes. It would have been an instructive study of great practical value if the report had discussed, for example, the effects of drink, destitution and illiteracy in increasing crime. But the report makes no such attempt. It takes the trouble to investigate and show that policemen are paid much more in England than in this Presidency, but does not investigate the various methods tried in other provinces and countries to improve the efficiency of the police.

Inefficiency.

One reason why the police in this country are not efficient enough is that the police force includes too many illiterate men. It is also partly due to the fact that the non-Indian officers at the top, though they are paid unreasonably high salaries, are ignorant of the ways and customs of the Indian people; and because too much is spent on the officers, too little can be spared for the men at the bottom to attract sufficiently educated men. In the Bombay Presidency out of 17,078 men, 5,401 are illiterate. Another reason why the Indian police under the present regime are not efficient enough is that the efficiency at the top is assumed to be a matter of course by those who now rule the country. When things go wrong, the blame is almost always laid on the people. A larger police force is demanded and higher salaries for officers. There cannot be adequate efficiency in the Indian police unless the whole force is Indianised and Law and Order is brought fully under the control of Indian ministers.

Futility Of Coercion.

Despite Ordinances multiplying and arrests increasing, the Civil Disobedience movement does not seem to be weakening as official publicists would have the world to believe. The number of 'village Hampdens' is daily increasing. The movement has spread to Ahmedabad District also. Thus it is now in all the districts of Gujarat. The number of villages refusing land revenue or forest dues or Chowkidari tax appears now to be on the increase. It is calculated that in Bombay city alone the total arrests since the beginning of the movement are 3,304 including 110 women. Is it necessary to quote more facts to show that popular agitation now cannot possibly be suppressed by coercion but can only thrive on it?

Bombay Corporation's Deficit Budget.

INCOME UNABLE TO KEEP PACE WITH EXPENDITURE.

Water Consumers To Pay More To The Municipality.

In presenting the budget proposals at the meeting of the Municipal Corporation held yesterday, Mr. A. R. Dimdikar, the Chairman of the Standing Committee, observed that the presentation of a deficit budget was inevitable on account of the abnormal times.

In the course of his speech, Mr. Dimdikar said that the budgeted opening balance for the year 1930-31 was estimated at Rs. 34,46,000 but the actual balance rose to Rs. 37,14,000. The closing balance for the current year was estimated at Rs. 28,91,000 but according to the Revised Estimates it is expected to rise to Rs. 31,86,000. Objection is taken in some quarters to our piling up the Surplus Cash Balances. It is true that we should not budget in excess of our requirements, but it is very difficult to frame an estimate just approximating to our needs, when both the sides of the Budget run up to crores.

CORPORATION INCOME.
The income for the next year is estimated at Rs. 3,26,66,000 which is Rs. 83,000 more than the Revised Estimates for the current year.

As far as the Budget Estimates for the year 1931-32 are concerned, the income from the General Tax shows a decrease of over Rs. 9 lakhs over the Revised Estimates for the year 1930-31 due mainly to the fall in the rateable value which is estimated on a conservative basis at 7 1/2 per cent, and that from the Halalkhore Tax shows a decrease of Rs. 2,10 lakhs and the Fire Tax of Rs. 42 lakhs for the same reasons, whereas there is an increase of Rs. 40 lakhs in Wheel Tax, Rs. 1,25 lakhs in Town Duties and Rs. 50 lakhs in Cotton Duties.

The increase of Rs. 3,79,000 in the income from Water Tax is solely due to the raising of the Water Tax on valuation by 1/2 per cent, and an increase in the minimum rate of water charges by meter measurement from Annas 10 to Annas 12.

GENERAL TAX.
Another important proposal made by the Commissioner is with regard to the increase of 1/2 per cent. in the General Tax. The Standing Committee have not accepted the proposal for various reasons. As it is already proposed to increase the Water Tax by 1/2 per cent., the Standing Committee feel that the General Tax should not be concurrently increased at any rate this year.

The dispute with the G. I. P. Railway with regard to the past has already been settled and the complaints from the mills will, it is hoped, be decided by the end of this year. Our normal outstandings between 1925-26 and 1929-30 were from 3.2 per cent. to 5.2 per cent. but owing to disputes just referred to, the percentage of outstandings varied from 5.1 to 9 in the same period. In Calcutta I find that the percentage of outstandings is from 9 to 10 per cent. It is true that in English Municipalities the percentage is lower than ours but we cannot ignore the difference in conditions.

EXPENDITURE.
Turning to the expenditure side, the estimated for the next year is Rs. 3,29,94,000. This is less by Rs. 7,52,000 than the budgeted expenditure for the year 1930-31. The increase, however, from the year 1924-25 when we spent Rs. 3,00,57,000 is Rs. 29,37,000 or about 10 per cent. against an increase of only 5 per cent. in our income. The fall in the percentage of increase in the income will be still greater at the rates of taxation obtaining in 1924-25. The important items contributing to the increase in the expenditure for the year 1931-32 over those of the preceding year are Rs. 1,06,000 due to the provision made in respect of the General Elections to be held in January, 1932; Rs. 29,000 Primary Education.

PRIMARY EDUCATION.
Owing to progressive increase in the number of school-going children

and the increase in the expenditure in respect of the salaries of the teachers on account of their annual increments, the expenditure under the head Primary Education increases year by year. The spread of primary education is one of the most important duties of the Municipality, and the Corporation have never grudging any reasonable expenditure on this department. If any criticisms or suggestions for retrenchment are made they are made with a view to preventing wastage and not for stifling the normal growth of this activity. Even though Government have held back a part of their contribution, the Corporation have paid the difference pending recovery from them. Compulsion has been introduced in F and G Wards since 1925-26. Its further extension to other wards has been hindered on account of Government's refusal to sanction the Corporation's proposal regarding B and E Wards. In these circumstances there is absolutely no justification in levelling the charge against the Corporation of an attempt to starve this nation-building department. The balance of contribution outstanding from Government amounted to about Rs. 23,30,000 at the end of the past year. This question is 'sub-judice' and therefore, I do not propose to enter into its merits.

DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.
"We have a large number of plots available for sale, but owing to the continued trade depression there is no demand for them. Added to this, there are in the market plots belonging to the Development Department, the Improvement Trust and the Port Trust. This indeed is a problem which has to be tackled very carefully. When there is so much competition on the one hand and poor demand on the other all reasonable offers received should be promptly accepted. The cumbersome procedure which has to be adopted by the Commissioner in obtaining the Corporation's sanction to the sales is a hindrance. Suggestions were made in the past for appointing a special committee to assist the Commissioner in effecting sales. But they were not accepted by the Corporation. In the interest of our finance it is absolutely necessary to push forward sales as early as possible and for this purpose the Corporation should place implicit confidence in the Commissioner and assist him by giving necessary sanction promptly. If the Commissioner is assured of this confidence, I have no doubt he will be able to achieve much in the matter. Intending buyers of plots should be given all possible encouragement.

The move on the part of the Improvement Trust to advance loans to prospective buyers for the construction of buildings is in the right direction. It will stimulate middle class people who are now at the mercy of greedy landlords, to take up plots and construct residences for themselves. This policy, if adopted by the Municipality, will benefit both the buyer and the Municipality and the latter will besides increase their revenue from assessment. Already our chances of selling plots are minimised owing to migration of the people to the suburbs. Therefore the sooner any such measure is adopted the better will it be for the Corporation.

AMENITIES.

"The yield from the existing sources of our income has reached the high water mark while our expenditure, in spite of frequent retrenchments has been increasing by reason of normal development of civic activities and amenities. We can no longer view this position with equanimity. We are faced with impending liabilities of about 16 to 17 crores in respect of the dissolution of the Improvement Trust and of about Rs. 2 crores in respect of the Drainage Scheme."

Thumb-Impressions Of Mr. Abhyankar ALLEGED HARASSMENT BY SERGEANTS & OTHERS

QUESTIONS IN ASSEMBLY AMRAOTI, Jan. 7. (By Mail.)

Mr. S. G. Jog, Barar Member of the Legislative Assembly, has given notice of his intention to move a number of resolutions at the next session. He has also submitted several interpellations. The resolutions are:—

1. This House recommends to the Governor-General in Council and the Viceroy to introduce necessary changes in the Foreigners' Act so as to keep the subjects of Indian States out of its operations in view of the growing idea of a federated India.

2. In view of the earnest representations made by several bodies and associations of persons of all classes and creeds, and in view of the growing tendency towards the abolition of capital sentences, and with a view to create an atmosphere of peace, good-will and trust not only in Solapur but in the whole of India this House strongly recommends that the Governor-General-in-Council and the Viceroy should exercise the prerogative of mercy in the case of the persons sentenced to death in the Solapur riot case.

PREROGATIVE OF MERCY.
The interpellations are:—

1. Will the Government state in how many instances the prerogative of mercy has been exercised either by the Viceroy or by the several Governors during the last five years in the case of persons sentenced to capital punishment?

2. Will the Government state how many representations have been made and from whom to the Governor of Bombay or to the Viceroy praying for mercy in the case of the four persons sentenced to death in the Solapur riot case?

3. Will the Government state how many times since its passing the Foreigners' Act was brought into operation and against whom?

RESTORATION OF BERAR.
4. Will the Government be pleased to state if there are any suggestions, proposals or any correspondence between the Government of His Exalted Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad and this Government regarding the restoration of Berar or the amalgamation of the Berars with any Province or Presidency, other than the Central Provinces? If so, will the Government place the same before the House and set at rest the general uneasiness, caused in the minds of the public over this very vexed and recurring problem.

DEPUTY SECRETARY TO ASSEMBLY.

5. Is it a fact that a notification for the appointment of the Deputy Secretary in the Legislative Assembly Department was published, and the applications for the post were invited from all communities?

(b) Is it also a fact that in suppression of the above notification a fresh notification was published for the same post, but restricting it to a particular community?

(c) Will the Government state whether in pursuance of this notification, any appointment has been made; if no appointment is made whether Government intends issuing a fresh notification for the same post? If Government intends issuing a fresh notification, does the Government mean to restrict the same, as before, to a particular community? If so, will the Government state reasons and propriety for so doing?

6. Is it a fact that in some cases thumb-impressions of political convicts were obtained by physical violence in some places by the police or jail authorities?

(b) Is it also true that in some cases such political convicts were tried and sentenced for refusing to give their thumb-impressions? If so, will Government state how many, and in what Provinces, such cases came to their knowledge?

(c) Is it a fact that the thumb-impressions of Mr. M. R. Abhyankar, Bar-at-Law, an ex-M.L.A., now undergoing sentence in the Central Provinces, were obtained by subjecting him to rough and tortuous handling at the hands of some sergeants and others, who, it is alleged, went to the length of sitting on his chest and gagging him, in order that his thumb-impressions may be obtained.

(d) Is Government aware of the storm of disgust and the torrent of criticism this act has roused? "BARBAROUS SYSTEM"

(e) If yes, what steps has Government taken in the matter?

(f) Will Government take steps to abandon this barbarous system, of taking thumb impressions by force in the case of political prisoners whose identity is easy to establish and who are unwilling to give thumb-impressions on grounds of sentiments?

(g) Are the existing jail rules so cruelly rigid as not to leave any discretion to the authorities in this matter? If so, will Government take steps to amend them so as to obliterate the element of physical force?—A. P.

NEW JAIL FOR "C" CLASS PRISONERS

U. P. Government's Plan POLICY OF SEGREGATION FOR DISCIPLINE

LUCKNOW, Jan. 6.

H. E. Sir George Lambert, with the Hon. Nawab Sir Muzammil-ullah-Khan, Home Member in charge of jails, and Lieut.-Col. Palmer, I.M.S., Inspector-General of prisons, paid a visit yesterday afternoon to the newly constructed temporary jail for the accommodation of "C" class political prisoners. The jail is very extensive and it is expected that it will accommodate a large number of prisoners belonging to that class. The existing practice of allowing political prisoners to mix with ordinary prisoners has led to a good deal of indiscipline in jails. The Government after some bitter experience in various jails decided to put all "C" class prisoners in a separate jail. The present jail in the result of Government's decision and it will soon be in working order when prisoners are transferred to it. The Government have already set apart the Fyzabad jail for the concentration of "B" class prisoners.—Leader.

UNTOUCHABLES TRIUMPH

Tank Not Private Property.

MAHAD, Jan. 9.

By the decision in the Chavdarlala suit Mahad untouchables win. The Sanatists of Mahad lodged a suit in the second class Sub-Judges Court, Mahad in December, 1927 against Dr. Ambedkar and other untouchables for a declaration and injunction in respect of the Chavdarlala of Mahad. The plaintiffs contended that the tank was private property and that they had the exclusive right of using it. The court held that the tank was Municipal and therefore the plaintiffs were not entitled to the reliefs sought. The suit has therefore been dismissed.

J. KRISHNAMURTI ILL

Continental Lectures Cancelled

LONDON, Jan. 8.

Budapest.—Mr. J. Krishnamurti who is ill here stated to-day that his health obliged him to cancel his proposed lectures in Budapest and Vienna. He would return to Camp Ommen, Holland, soon.—Reuter.

Tomorrow's SUNDAY CHRONICLE

Will Contain

1. RIVERS OF BLOOD WILL FLOW IN EUROPE.—Germany and her big "it" (By Sigrid Schultze).

2. IT'S NOT ENOUGH TO BOYCOTT R. T. C. "REFORMS"—Plea for a Constituent Assembly (By "Politician").

3. MR. CHURCHILL AGREES WITH THE CONGRESS.—A frank exposition of British attitude.

4. CHINA HAS CONSOLIDATED HER POSITION.—American Diplomat's tribute to Kuomintang.

5. LIVING ON THE "DOLE"—A new profession in Britain (By A. G. Gardiner).

6. WESTERNERS LACKING IN SYMPATHY.—Archbishop Nogushi of Japan in an exclusive interview with the "Sunday Chronicle."

7. A SWISS LADY'S WEAVING ENTERPRISE IN BOMBAY (By our special correspondent).

8. The latest portrait of the late Moulana Mahomed Ali and appreciations by some of his intimate friends.

Besides there will be other interesting feature.

8 Desh Sevikas Jailed

ACHARYA KOTHARE ON HUNGERSTRIKE

To Dissuade College Students From Attendance

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Jan. 7.

It is understood that Acharya Kothare, who was released from jail during the last week, has again commenced hunger-strike, so as to dissuade college students from attending the same. To-day is the 5th day of his hunger-strike.

Eight Desh Sevikas were convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment in connection with picketing at foreign cloth shops.

MOURNERS MEET.
A huge procession was also arranged here yesterday in the afternoon, which paraded through the various localities of the city.

A mammoth meeting of persons of all religions was held last evening in Mohimpura with Barister Yusuf Sheriff, M.L.C., in chair, where a resolution regretting at the death of the Maulana was passed. Speeches were made by Congress workers as well as Mahomedan leaders of Mohimpura.

A Congress meeting, held in Sadar last night, adopted a similar resolution.

The local Committees of the Indian National Congress were "At Home" yesterday to meet the delegates of the Congress.

BROACH ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LTD.

Some Disclosures At Annual Meeting.

The Hon. Secretary, Bombay Shareholders' Association, writes in the course of a statement:—

The Eighth Ordinary General Meeting of the Broach Electric Supply and Development Corporation Ltd., was held on December 23. The Chairman of the Directors presiding.

Prior to the meeting shareholders had met privately in the Office of the Bombay Shareholders' Association to consider the accounts issued.

Various shareholders objected to the correctness of the minutes and their objection was noted. A shareholder pointed out that the managing agents being debtors were not entitled to participate in the proceedings of the meeting much less to vote.

MONEY WITHDRAWN WITHOUT BOARD SANCTION.
The Chairman then read out the separate report of auditors to shareholders in which it was among other things observed that one agent had withdrawn money without the previous sanction of the Board that various kinds of expenditure which should have been charged to capital expenditure account and that certain records at Broach were not satisfactorily maintained.

In reply to certain questions, the auditors who were present stated that it was not until the 13th June 1930 that the agents informed them of the shareholders' resolution of 30th December 1929 that the audit of the Broach and Bombay books should be carried out six monthly.

REPLIES TO SHAREHOLDERS' QUERIES.
Mr. N. K. Surtke, then rose to give replies to the questions. He made it clear that as he was recently appointed he had no personal knowledge of the facts before his appointment. The replies showed (1) that the Board had only recorded the auditors' previous report of 28th December 1929 and had taken no action on their suggestion that the agents should not be allowed to withdraw money without the previous sanction of the Board, (2) that only five Board meetings were held during the year and that monthly statements showing the financial position of the company were not submitted to the Board (3) that the Directors had not delegated any of their powers to the agents except that a sub-committee of the agents had been appointed to pass transfers; On its being pointed out that transfers were detained for months together, the Directors undertook to reform the constitution of the sub-committee (4) that the agents had withdrawn money without the previous sanction of the Board. Owing to want of time the meeting was adjourned to January 10th.

A Charge That Failed
(From A Correspondent.)

WARDHA, Jan. 7.

The trial of Sjs. Bhuddusen, Pralhadra, a nephew of Sjt. Jambhal Bajaj, and Diwaker Deshmukh who were arrested for rubbing off the census numbers began yesterday. On being questioned by the Magistrate as to their names and professions each of them replied: "My profession is to serve my country, to rub off census numbers, and to agitate against the Government." They were let off to-day, and brought home in a procession.

Satyagraha News From All Quarters.

Whole Town Pickets And Hunger-Strikes SUCCESS ACHIEVED.

STOCK OF FOREIGN CLOTH SEALED.

PATAN, Jan. 9.

Foreign cloth picketing with continued hunger-strike undertaken by Miss Rahina Ben Tyebji along with Khadi Prant Yuvak Sangha volunteers was followed by similar response from the whole town including persons from a three years' girl to old men and women of 77 years. Hunger-strikers are determined to fast to death till sealing of foreign cloth. Mahajan was invited by cloth dealers to settle the impasse, resulting in all cloth dealers sealing all stocked foreign cloth, for six months, and pledging not to buy or import any more foreign cloth till Mahasabha ordered. Whole-night picketing is done by women and Vanar Sena. A feature of the struggle is the settlement of the impasse which had split the Mahajan which is reunited after thirteen years. Sealing under the Mahajan's orders is proceeding.

LOKMANYA ANEY.
RECEPTION ON RELEASE.
(From A Correspondent.)

SEONI, Jan. 9.

Lokmanyak Aney, President of Berar War Council, who started forest satyagrah was released to-day at 9 a.m. from Seoni Jail on the completion of six months' imprisonment. He was garlanded and was given a hearty reception. All leading persons were present at the jail gate and a procession was arranged by the Congress workers. He is leaving for Nagpur 'en route' to Wun.

C. P. Dictator Arrested.
NAGPUR, Jan. 9.

Sit Appa Sahab Bahda, the 12th president of the C. P. Marathi war council was arrested this morning under the Unauthorised News Sheet Ordinance. The police also raided the war council office and seized about 150 copies of the Congress Bulletin.—A. P.

NASIK FIRST "DICTATOR" RELEASED
Great Ovation Given By Citizens
(From A Correspondent.)

NASIK, Jan. 8.

Deshbhakta Deshpande, First Dictator and young leader of Nasik who was undergoing rigorous imprisonment was released from Nasik Central Jail on the 6th in the evening. He was taken in huge procession through the city last evening after which a mammoth meeting of 10,000 citizens was held on the Karanja to congratulate him along with other released prisoners. Deshbhakta Marathe presided on the occasion. An address on behalf of all citizens of Nasik printed on Khaddar recognising the services rendered by Deshbhakta Deshpande to the country in general and to Nasik District in particular was read out by Mr. Janorkar of the Nararik Committee. Numerous institutions profusely garlanded the young patriot.

NO FOREIGN CLOTH IMPORTED SINCE APRIL
Alibag's Record Hit For Swadeshi
(From A Correspondent.)

ALIBAG, Jan. 8.

The cloth merchants of Alibag have got their stock of foreign cloth sealed for six months. Three of the merchants had long ago sealed this stock of their free will.

It is since April 1930 that no foreign cloth is imported in Alibag.

VAKIL STABBED WHILE PICKETING LIQUOR SHOP
Succumb To Injuries.
(From A Correspondent.)

KHAMGAON, Jan. 9.

Mr. Gore, Pleader was stabbed yesterday at Buldana by one Shivalal Kalal, while picketing liquor shop. His head was seriously fractured by a stone and consequently he died. A mortal was observed, and the cotton market was closed to-day.

PICKETING IN CALCUTTA.
13 Volunteers Arrested
(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, January 8.

Thirteen men said to be Congress volunteers arrested in Burra Bazaar were charged with obstruction. A large number of men and women picketed foreign cloth shops. Business was dull all day until the arrival of a number of armed Gurkhas and Sergeants.

18 Pickets Arrested At Charsada
PESHAWAR, Jan. 8.

Information received from Charsada states that there was a sudden revival to-day of picketing of foreign cloth and liquor shops there and eighteen volunteers have been arrested. Picketing is stated to be proceeding.

Arrests have also been made at Mardan of liquor-shop picketers during the last two or three days.—A. P.

Picket Dies Of Injuries
BULDANA, (Berar) Jan. 8.

Sideshwar Gore, a young lawyer, has died as the result of fractured skull which he sustained while picketing a liquor shop.—A. P.

STOP PRESS.

GOVERNMENT MEANT INDIANISATION.

LONDON, Jan. 9.

During discussion on Indianization at Defence Sub-Committee, Mr. J. A. Thomas presiding emphasised that it was not matter of mathematical calculation but one to be worked out in light of experience. He said that complete Indianisation was not necessary preliminary to attainment of responsible government and pointed out that Dominions were still dependent on British Navy for protection.

Mr. Thomas saw no objection to declaration, on principle, of Indianization with definite recommendation for Indian Sandhurst.

When Mr. Jinnah demanded Indianization as soon as possible, Mr. Thomas intervened and emphasised that he would not make mere pious declaration. When the Conference finished, it would find in him with words and resolutions, but practical steps would be taken to do-to-all whole general principles adopted.

Speaking for Government, Mr. Thomas said if the Sub-Committee passed a resolution that did not mean merely means of shelving. Government meant Indianization and meant to establish Indian Sandhurst and were prepared to make recommendations to that effect.

FREEDOM OF EDINBURGH.
Large gathering was present at Usher Hall, Edinburgh, when Freedom of City was conferred on Bhopal and Sastri. Lord Provost Whitson said that if any part of Empire could sympathise with India's desire to attain constitutional national freedom and self-expression, it was Scotland. They as Scotsmen hoped that Round Table Conference would have lasting and beneficial effect on relations between component parts of Empire.—Reuter.

MONKEYING WITH VANAR SENA FUNDS?

Public Should Demand An Immediate Statement From Officials.

A correspondent writes: It is now seven months since the Vanar Sena was established in Bombay and the public do not remember any important work done by this body. There are reasons for this. There have been discussions between the leaders of the Sena Mr. Batuk Desai and Mr. A. H. Kulkarni, former officer-in-charge. Considerable sums of money had been collected from the public but they have not heard of their being utilised to a satisfactory purpose. It is a matter of common know-

ledge that large sums of money were collected for camps of the Vanar Senas at Borivil, but so far no accounts have been rendered. Not only that, but it is reported that the wages of the servants and cook engaged at Borivil Camps are not yet paid.

The Congress leaders and public should for the good name of the Vanar Sena demand an immediate statement from the officials of the Sena.

CITIZENS OF BOMBAY!

With Misses, Enakchi Rama Rao [M. A., Nalini Tarkhad, B. A., Shikuntala, B. A. and other Indians of High Social Status.

Sri. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya

In the Indian Arts Productions' Unique Picture with noble ideals

Titled as "VASANTHSENA" or "MRICHAKATIK"

TO BE RELEASED ON 17TH JANUARY 1931.
Presented by Messrs. MAYASHANKER THACKER AT

VISHNU CINEMA.

DON'T FAIL TO SEE

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

PRIVATE CABLES:
Bomby, Jan. 9.
Messrs. Breul Co. have received the following cable dated 8th inst. (5-10 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

"See no immediate prospects of any distinct change but favour conservative purchases on all easy markets with idea of being content with small profits."

Messrs. Chundil Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool:—Reports from Manchester indicate masters will not give way on eight looms question.

New York:—Opened higher owing to trade, Commission Houses and Local buying. Closed barely steady when buying got less. General speculation decreasing. Cotton goods market quiet and no immediate signs of advance. Yarn market decreased demand.

New York:—Farm Board publication forecast acreage less than last year by 8 to 10 per cent. Messrs. Khimji Poonja and Co. have received the following from their Liverpool friends:—

Report from Manchester indicates Masters Spinners give way on eight looms question."

Reuter:—New York market was quiet and featureless."

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Reuter:—New York market was quiet and featureless."

Patel Brothers have received the following cable from their Liverpool Agents on 8th inst. as under:—

11-15 a.m.: Very little offering in the Liverpool Market.

11-45 a.m. (Greenville Cables):—Textiles fairly active, somewhat improved enquiry, some Mills gradually increasing working hours though majority maintain curtailed schedule; spots rather scarce, basis steady. Much grain planted this Section and State; too soon to estimate acreage reduction.

Reuter's Cable:—New York market was quiet and featureless."

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MARKETS.

Liverpool May (Expected) equal to 5.40; Broach A.M. (Expected) Rs. 175; equal to 3.98; difference 142 points equal to Rs. 62.

New York May (Close) 10.47 equal to 5.23; Broach A.M. (Expected) Rs. 175; equal to 3.98; difference 125 points equal to Rs. 55.

Liverpool-New York:—
(At Liverpool close) March 40, May 33 (American points).

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, Jan. 8.

March 10.21 —.02
May 10.47 —.03
July 10.70 —.03
October 10.78 —.05
December 10.90 —.03

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
January
March
Middling Spot

(Closed.)
New York, 1055 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time).

January 10.00 +.08
March 10.18 +.05
May 10.45 +.06

New York, Noon Call.
January 10.05 +.11
March 10.22 +.09
May 10.50 +.10

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 18,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain 17,000
Day's Export to the Continent 10,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, Jan. 8.

January 5.29 5.23 unchgd.
February 5.25 —.01
March 5.34 5.29 unchgd.
April 5.33 —.01
May 5.43 5.39 unchgd.
June 5.43 —.01
July 5.49 —.01
August 5.53 —.01
Sept. 5.56 —.01
October 5.55 5.60 —.01
November 5.64 —.01
December 5.68 —.01
January, 1932 5.70 —.01
Middling Spot 5.45 —.06

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.
Liverpool, Jan. 8.

Bales.
Sales at Liverpool 5,000
Sales for Export 200

Sales of East Indian Cotton

INDIAN COTTON.	Liverpool, Jan. 8.
Broach, Fully Good	4.00 +.05
Broach, Fine	4.20 +.05
Broach, Superfine	4.40 +.05
Oomra, Good	3.45 +.05
Oomra, Fully Good	3.65 +.05
Oomra, Fine	3.85 +.05
Bengal, Good	3.20 +.05
Bengal, Fully Good	3.35 +.05
Bengal, Fine	3.50 +.05
Scinde, Fully Good	3.30 +.05
Scinde, Fine	3.50 +.05
Scinde, Superfine	3.65 +.05

EGYPTIAN COTTON.	Liverpool, Jan. 8.
January	7.27 +.03
March	7.34 unchgd.
May	7.52 unchgd.
July	7.71 unchgd.
September	7.90 unchgd.
November	8.06 —.01
January	8.23 —.01
Sakellariadis F. G. F.	
Spot	7.95 +.15

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.

(Thos. Smith and Co.)
Bomby, Jan. 9.
Mar close at 4s. 4-3/8d. up 1/8d.
May close at 4s. 4-3/4d. up 1/8d.
July close at 4s. 6d. up 1/8d.

WHEAT CHICAGO MARKET:
Mar per bushel doll. 80-5/8 down 1/8.
May per bushel doll. 81-7/8 up 1/8.
July per bushel doll. 86 down 7/8

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

	Ready	Ready
	New	Cold.
Bengal Superfine	145	...
Fine	140	...
F.G.	135	...

Sindh- Punjab	Fine	140	...
Sindh- Punjab	F. G.	135	...
Wardha- Hing	Fine	165	140
Nagpur			
Savner		165	140
Yeotmal		155	130
Arvi		155	130
Amraoti		153	130
Khamgaon- Akola		153	120
Mulkapur		147	125
Khandesh		141	125
Muthia		145	...
	F.G.	140	...

Nanded/ Purna	F.G.G.S.	...	...
Parbhani/ Sailu		...	...
Indore/ Ujjain	Fine	...	...
Burwah		...	...
Sanavadi		155	140
Sugat		...	...
Broach		...	...
	F.G.	...	...
Westerns	M.G.	...	...
Cambodia		...	...
Mraj/Sangli		...	...
Compta	Good	...	...
Jinja		...	...
Busoga		...	...

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bomby, Jan. 9.
In full-pressed Yesterday

Bales.	1st Jan.	This year.
Europe	720	164,044
Japan & China	8,378	5,26,514
Cast. Port's	...	6,720
Up-country	...	...
By Rail	...	...
Altoat in	...	42,491
harbour for	...	...
Europe	...	...
China and	...	...
Japan	...	37,905
Total	9,038	777,673

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.
F. B. Bales 1930-31.

Receipts to date	7049000
Receipts Yesterday	18000
Exports to date	4131000
8-1-31	4156000
Stock at Ports	1777000
2-1-31	1036000
Stock Interior	8237000
Towus 2-1-31	10331000
Stock Liverpool	5183000
2-1-31	...
Visible Supply	...
Quantity in Sight	...
2-1-31	...
Quantity out of Sight	...
2-1-31	...

READY COTTON SALES.

Bomby, Jan. 9.

77 G Madhavji Multan old 100.	
35 Arjun Khimji Nagar old 128.	
150 Dawn Masirabad 139.	
50 Ralli Bros. Bodvad 144.	
92 G G Keshu & Co. Nandgaon 136.	
84 A. Damodar Boda 148.	
71 G G Keshu Darwah 148.	
83 Dawa Mil Amalier 144.	
500 P. Crystal & Co. Sechu 142.	
100 Billa Bros. Paadharpur 144.	
100 P. Crystal & Co. Bhavnagar 139.	
100 Narshi, Nagshi Khandwa 151.	
78 Dawn Mill Chopda old 138.	
50 M. Vaghi Khachroad 185.	
91 M. Vaghi Lyallpur 188.	

THE T. OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS.

EX-GODOWN.
Bomby, Jan. 9.

Filtered Coconut Oil Ready Rs. 392/- per ton.
Filtered Mowah Oil Ready Rs. 392/- per ton.
Filtered Tii Seed Oil Ready Rs. 237/- per case of 84 lbs.
Coconut Cake Ready Rs. 80/- per ton.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bomby, Jan. 9.

3 1/2 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 62-10.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 90-5.
4 per cent. Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 89-3.
4 per cent. Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 74.
4 1/2 per cent. Bonds due 1934 Rs. 95.

4 1/2 per cent. Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 83.
5 per cent. War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 94-8.
5 per cent. Loan due 1939 Rs. 98-2.
5 per cent. Loan due 1939-44 Rs. 93-10.

5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 99-14.
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 100-7.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 109-15.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 101-15.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1933-36 Rs. 100-7.

6 1/2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 104-10.
4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 72-8.
4 1/2 per cent. Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 71-8.
4 per cent. Municipal due 1974 Rs. 71-8.

5 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 89.
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 101-6.
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1959-60 Rs. 101-6.

FORWARD RATES.
21st Jan. 1931 settlement.
3 1/2 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 62-8-0.
5 per cent. 1945-55 Rs. 100-5-0.
Tone of Market:—Easy.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bomby, Jan. 9.
3 months discounts 2 7/32 per cent.
6 months discounts 2 11/32 per cent.
Bank of England rate 3 per cent.
Call Money 3 per cent.
One month 3-1/2 per cent.
Three months 4-1/2 per cent.
Six months 4-1/2 per cent.
Tone of money market:—In better demand.
Imperial Bank of India rate:—6 per cent.

Tone of Silver:—Quiet. America and China sold.

READY COTTON SALES.

Bomby, Jan. 9.

77 G Madhavji Multan old 100.	
35 Arjun Khimji Nagar old 128.	
150 Dawn Masirabad 139.	
50 Ralli Bros. Bodvad 144.	
92 G G Keshu & Co. Nandgaon 136.	
84 A. Damodar Boda 148.	
71 G G Keshu Darwah 148.	
83 Dawa Mil Amalier 144.	
500 P. Crystal & Co. Sechu 142.	
100 Billa Bros. Paadharpur 144.	
100 P. Crystal & Co. Bhavnagar 139.	
100 Narshi, Nagshi Khandwa 151.	
78 Dawn Mill Chopda old 138.	
50 M. Vaghi Khachroad 185.	
91 M. Vaghi Lyallpur 188.	

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ABSURDITY OF RETROSPECTIVE EFFECT.

Justice Tek Chand Demolishes Prosecution Theory

JUDGMENT IN GUJRANWALA CASE.

The "Tribune" publishes the following:—
It will be remembered that in the beginning of July last the Gujranwala Congress Committee was declared to be an unlawful association by a notification dated Simla the 3rd July and on 5th a number of respectable citizens including lawyers, bankers and merchants were arrested for being members of an unlawful association. After a brief trial many of them were convicted and sentenced by S. Bishan Singh, Additional District Magistrate. The local Bar Association feeling the magnitude of the injustice done and the irregularities perpetrated in the trials and convictions authorized one of its members Mr. Prabh Dyal Johar to put in revision petitions in three cases viz: Lala Pars Ram, a prominent businessman, L. Bhim Sen Sacher and L. Mela Ram, Advocate. The learned Sessions Judge Mr. Jaswant Rai, M.A., after hearing Mr. Johar, the Public Prosecutor referred all the cases to the Hon'ble High Court on revision side. The revisions came up for hearing before Hon'ble Mr. Justice Tek Chand recently. They have all been accepted. The following are extracts from the judgment delivered in the case of L. Pars Ram.

JUDGMENT.
"This is a reference under Section 438 of the Code of Criminal Procedure by the Sessions Judge, Gujranwala, submitting the record of a criminal case in which one Pars Ram Dang, a merchant of Gujranwala, was convicted by Sardar Bishan Singh, Magistrate 1st Class, under Section 17(1) of the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act XIV of 1908 and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment."

The reference was made before Johnstone J. on the 22nd of October 1930 who ordered notice to be issued to the District Magistrate. At the hearing of the case before me to-day the learned Assistant Legal Remembrancer appeared on behalf of the Crown and raised a preliminary objection that having regard to the fact that the convict Pars Ram had not taken any part in the proceedings before the trial Magistrate, after his conviction, though he had the right to do so and that the petition for revision before the Sessions Judge was not filed by or on behalf of the convict but by one Lala Prabh Dyal Johar, a legal practitioner practising at Gujranwala who was not concerned in the case personally or professionally but who acted on his own initiative. In the case before me it is admitted that the Sessions Judge was not moved by on behalf of or at the instance of the convict, nor has any petition been filed by him before me. The sub-section is, therefore, inapplicable and if that be so, it is conceded that there is no other statutory bar to my proceeding to hear the reference on the merits. In this connection it may be stated that the various High Courts have, whenever they have thought fit to do so, exercised their revisional powers in cases in which the convicts could have appealed but had not done so. Numerous instances of this will be found in the official and non-official reports and it does not seem necessary to discuss them in detail here. Reference may, however, be made to a recent decision of the Bombay High Court in re. Emperor Versus Sakinabai Badruddin Lukmani, the facts and circumstances of which are very similar to those of the case before me.

HIGH COURT'S INTERFERENCE SUO MOTO.

It may also be stated that the High Courts have, of their own motion, frequently set aside convictions of persons jointly tried and convicted at one trial, who had not preferred appeals, though they could have done so, but in which the matter had come up before the Court on appeal or revision filed by other convicts, if on examining the record it was discovered that the lower Courts had acted illegally on a point which affected all the convicts equally.

In applying section 439, however, it is necessary to bear in mind that the powers of this court under that section, wide though they are, are purely discretionary and must be exercised not as a matter of course but only to further the ends of justice. It is not every irregularity or error committed by Subordinate Courts which the revisional Court will take upon itself to set right. Indeed it frequently stays its hands, if it thinks that substantial justice has been done in the case. But where the Court is satisfied that a serious miscarriage of justice has taken place it undoubtedly possesses unfettered power to pass such orders as it, in its discretion, thinks fit to do even though the aggrieved person could have taken the matter to an appellate Court and has failed to do so. It is obvious that in a matter like this it is not possible to lay down a hard and fast

rule and the decision in such case must depend on its own peculiar circumstances. It is, however, clear that there is no warrant for the proposition that the omission of a convict to appeal is by itself sufficient in law, or as a matter of well established practice to debar this Court from examining the record suo motu or on a reference by a Sessions Judge, or at the instance of a third party, and from passing such orders as it think appropriate. For the foregoing reason, I hold that the preliminary objection is devoid of force and must be overruled.

On the merits the case is very simple. By notification No. 2598-S dated, Simla, the 3rd of July 1930, the Gujranwala Congress Committee was declared by the Governor-General in Council to be an "unlawful association" within the meaning of section 16 of Act XIV of 1908. On the 5th of July a Sub-Inspector of Police lodged a complaint in the Magistrate's Court at Gujranwala against Pars Ram Dang alleging that he was a member of the Gujranwala Congress Committee and praying that he be dealt with in accordance with law. A warrant for his arrest was issued and he was duly taken in custody and brought before the Magistrate. He does not appear to have taken part in the trial and refused to plead. The prosecution examined three witnesses and relied on three documents, Exhibits P. A., P. B. and P. C. On the strength of this evidence the learned Magistrate found Pars Ram guilty under section 17(1) of the Act and convicted and sentenced him as stated above.

"CONVICTION BAD: BOTH ON FACTS AND IN LAW."

The learned Sessions Judge has given several reasons in support of his view that the conviction is bad both on facts and in law. It is conceded before me that none of the three documents, P. A., P. B. and P. C., was formally proved at the trial, and, as observed by the learned Judge, they are no better than mere waste-paper. But apart from this serious defect, we find that these documents taken individually or collectively do not in any way prove that Pars Ram was a member of the "Gujranwala Congress Committee" either before or after the issue of the notification. Exhibit P. A. is a printed copy of the statement of income and expenditure of a Conference called the "Punjab Satyagraha Conference, Gujranwala," held on 5th, 6th and 7th of April 1930. At page 3 of the report there is a list of the donors to this Conference and at No. 8 on this page appears the name of Pars Ram Dang. Now even if it be assumed that the person referred to is the contact and that he had actually "paid" Rs. 10 towards the expenses of the Conference, an assumption which is not borne out by any evidence on the record, it is obvious that this circumstance does not by any means establish that he was a member of the Gujranwala Congress Committee. We do not know whether the Conference was organised by the Gujranwala Congress Committee or by any other body, and it is a matter of common knowledge that subscriptions to the Conference are not paid by members alone. Exhibit P. B. is a piece of paper on which are written in pencil the names of a number of persons, and one of those is Pars Ram Dang. It is not shown who wrote this document and for what purpose at what time, and under what circumstances it was prepared. The learned Assistant Legal Remembrancer very frankly and properly admitted that this document was of no assistance whatsoever to the prosecution. The third document, Exhibit P. C. is a pocket-book some pages of which are written and some are blank. We have no information as to who the owner of this book is and in whose handwriting the various entries are. In this book the name of Pars Ram Arbi no doubt appears, but it is No. 15 in a list, which commences four pages earlier and bears the heading mauka ke gawah (witness of the occurrence). We do not know what the mauka referred to is, what is the incident to which reference is intended and what are facts and circumstances which the persons named therein were to depose to. This document is again of no value whatsoever and the learned Assistant Legal Remembrancer quite rightly placed no reliance on it. It will thus be seen that the documentary evidence, even if it be treated as admissible, proves nothing whatever against the convict.

PROSECUTION WITNESSES' BALD TESTIMENTS.

The oral evidence consists of the testimony of three persons, Hafiz Mahomed Shafi, Sub-Inspector of Police, and Mulk Raj and Ahmad Hussain, Constables. The first two of these witnesses make bald statements that they knew "the accused who is a member of the Gujranwala Congress Committee" while the third stated that

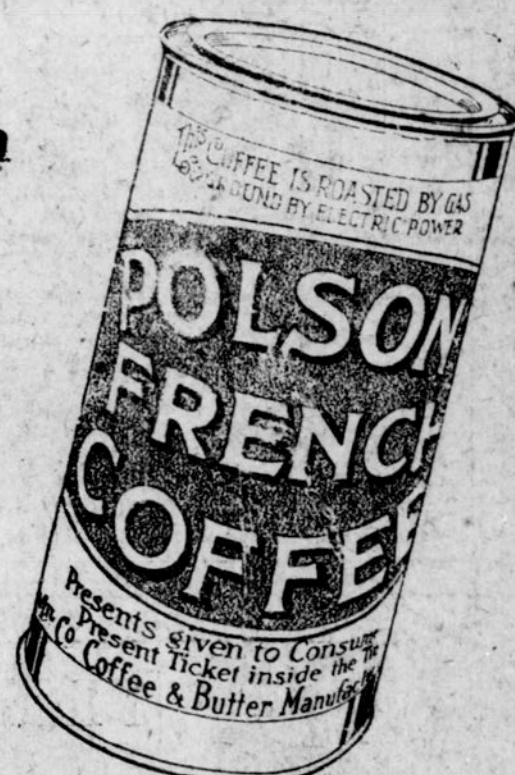
he did not know if the accused was a member of the Committee. These persons however, do not seem to have any personal knowledge on this point and it is sufficient that none of them has deposed that after the Gujranwala Congress Committee had been declared to be an "unlawful association" Pars Ram did any overt act which might prove the membership of the Committee or that he took part in meetings or contributed, or solicited any contribution for its purpose or in any other manner assisted its operations. The only circumstances deposed to by the first witness is that when he arrested the convict on 7th of July, 1930, the latter refused to offer bail even though the warrant was bailable. It is conceded that this fact cannot possibly establish his membership of the Congress Committee. The only incident referred to by the second witness Mulk Raj is, that he saw Pars Ram "in the procession on the 5th of May, 1930, i. e. about two months before the date of the notification. The third witness stated that he saw the convict "as a worker in the procession of the 5th of July, 1930 in connection with the "Gandhi Day" but that he did not know if he was a member of the Congress Committee. There is no evidence on the record to show that this procession was organised by the Gujranwala Congress Committee and it is not made clear that the procession was taken before or after the institution of the complaint.

The learned Assistant Legal Remembrancer has argued that if it was shown that Pars Ram was a member of the Gujranwala Congress Committee before the day of the notification, it was not necessary for the prosecution to establish that he did any overt act as such, after the Committee had been declared an "unlawful association" by the notification issued by the local Government under Section 18. His contention is that on a true and correct reading of sub-section (1) of Section 17 every person who was a member of the association at the moment of its declaration as unlawful, automatically became guilty under Section 17 (1). I have carefully examined the phraseology of Section 17 and the other sections of the Act, but am unable to find anything therein, which expressly or by necessary implication justifies this interpretation. Indeed if this contention was to be accepted, it would lead to manifest absurdity as it would be tantamount to giving retrospective effect to the Statute so as to punish a person for an act done at a time when no illegality attached to it. It is hardly necessary to point out that nothing is more firmly established in all civilized systems of jurisprudence than the proposition that the legislature is presumed to "enact prospectively and not retrospectively."

This rule is embodied in the well-known maxim "every new enactment should affect future and not past times." As remarked by Cockburn C. J. in the well-known case of Reg Versus Ipswich Union (1877), 2 Q. B. D. 269 (270) "It is a general rule that where a statute is passed altering the law, unless the language is expressly to the contrary, it is taken as intended to apply to a state of facts coming into existence after the Act." Reference may also be appropriately made in this connection to the classic observation of Erie C. J. in Midland Rail Co. Versus Fyfe (1886) 10 C. B. N. S. 179 (18). "Those whose duty is to administer the law very properly guard against giving to an Act of Parliament a retrospective operation, unless the intention of the legislature that it should be so construed is expressed in clear, plain and unambiguous language, because it manifestly shocks one's sense of justice "that an act legal at the time of doing it should be made unlawful by some new enactment. Modern legislation has almost entirely removed that blemish from the law; and wherever it is possible to put upon an Act of Parliament a construction not retrospective, the Courts will always adopt that construction."

It may also be stated that while this principle is of general application, it is followed with particular strictness in reference to penal statutes, and it is well to bear in mind the memorable warning of Chief Baron Pollock given, while interpreting penal enactment of the British Parliament, in Att.-Gen. vs. Sillem and others (1864), 2 H. and C. 431 (509-10). "Our institutions were never more safe, in my opinion, than at the present moment, but we cannot afford to lose any of the grounds of our security and no calamity would be greater than to introduce a lax or elastic interpretation of a criminal statute to serve a special but temporary purpose. The distinction between a strict construction and a mere free one has, no doubt, in modern times, almost disappeared, and the question now is: What is the true construction of a statute? If I were asked whether there be any difference left between a criminal statute and any other statute not creating an offence. I should say that in a criminal statute you must be quite sure that the offence charged is within the letter of the law. To the same effect is the observation of Wright J. in the more recent case of "London County Council" versus "Avelbury Dairy Co." (1898) 1 Q. B. 108 (109) "I have certainly always understood the rule to be that where

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there is an enactment which may entail penal consequences, you ought not to do violence to its language in order to bring people within it, but ought rather to take care that no one is brought within it who is not brought within it in express language."

WHAT ORDINARY RULES OF JUSTICE REQUIRED.

Applying these well recognized principles to the statute before us, can it be said that there is anything in its provisions which shows clearly, unmistakably and indubitably that the legislature intended a departure in this case? I have carefully examined the language of sections 16 and 17 of Act XIV of 1908 and have also considered the general scheme of the Act, but am unable to find any ground for coming to this conclusion. Nor am I aware of any case, and indeed none was cited before me by the learned Assistant Legal Remembrancer in which this view had been taken.

On the other hand, it seems to me clear that the very fact that membership of a particular association was not unlawful at such time as the Governor-in-Council in the exercise of the power conferred on him by Section 16, chose to declare it to be an "unlawful association" makes it imperative for the prosecution to prove some overt act or conduct on the part of the person concerned, which establishes his connection with the association at some time subsequent to such declaration. In any case, ordinary rules of justice and commonsense required that those who were connected with the association at a time when it was declared unlawful should be given a "locus pœnitentiæ" to withdraw from its membership within a reasonable time of its notification as such.

In the case before me, it has not been shown whether the declaration in question had been actually notified before the complaint in the case was filed. It is unfortunate that no evidence was led on this important point, though it is a matter which could have been proved quite easily. It seems most unlikely, however, that the declaration made by the Local Government at Simla on the 3rd July could have been properly promulgated at Gujranwala at the time when this and similar prosecutions were launched on the 5th.

The learned Sessions Judge has pointed out some other legal defects in the case, e. g., the failure of the Magistrate to comply with the imperative provisions of Section 342 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. But it is not necessary to deal with this aspect of the case as on the record, as it stands, the conviction cannot be sustained either on facts or in law. It may, however, be mentioned that the case appears to have been conducted and tried throughout with very little regard for the rules of evidence and of procedure prescribed by law.

For the reasons given above, I am of opinion that it is evidently a case in which this Court should, now that the matter has been brought to its notice by the Sessions Judge, interfere on the revision side.

I, therefore, accept the reference set aside the conviction and acquit the convict.

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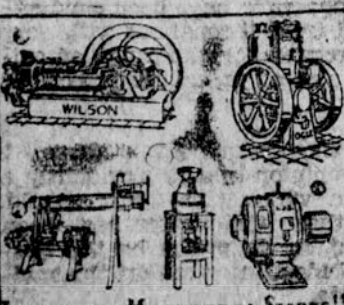
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PROBLEMS OF INDUSTRIAL FINANCE

SUGGESTIONS FOR ASSISTANCE TO INDIAN INDUSTRY

The following are extracts from an address delivered by V. K. R. V. Rao, of Wilson College before the 14th Session of the Indian Economic Conference at Lahore:—

BANKING AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

It can be taken as almost axiomatic that the banking organisation of a country should, if it were really to be useful, look to the promotion of the many-sided economic life of the people. In other words, there should be an all round development of banking which, on the one hand, should mobilise all the credit resources of the nation, and on the other, use them for the development of the agriculture, industries, and trade of the country. This can only be done if banking were diversified and the country contained banks undertook the specialised work of attending to the needs of agriculture, industry, trade of the country respectively. So far as commercial banking is concerned, India has an organised and widely developed indigenous banking system; though it must be admitted that banking on western lines is still in a crude and undeveloped stage of evolution. As regards agriculture, some kind of an organised attempt has been made from the beginning of this century to create a banking system specially interested in agriculture, and its development is entirely a result of the growth of the co-operative movement. It is true that this attempt was only partially successful, and left practically untouched the field of long term capital and debt-redemption. In the matter of industry, however, the Indian banking system cannot boast of even this partial success. Banking in this country has left entirely unexplored the possibilities of co-operation and partnership with industry, with one exception where a big experiment in the way of industrial banking was attempted and resulted in ignominious failure. At the same time, the other essential besides industrial banking for speedy industrial development viz. an organised capital market spread out over the country is also lacking. In the absence of these two essential preliminary conditions is to be found one of the main causes for the slow industrial development in this country.

EXISTING METHODS OF INDUSTRIAL FINANCE.

The financial needs of industry are of a twofold character. Every industry needs fixed capital, and floating capital, in more technical language, block account and current account. The fixed capital or block account covers the initial needs of the industry, the expenses of sites, buildings and machinery necessary for the permanent working of that industry; capital for this purpose is necessarily long term capital for it is a long time before such fixed capital becomes productive. Floating capital or current account covers the ordinary working expenditure of the industry, such as e.g. the cost of the raw material, wages of labour and the remuneration due to the entrepreneur. The length of time for which such working capital is needed depends primarily upon the rapidity of turnover of the article concerned. It may be said that in contradistinction to fixed capital, capital required for working expenses is short-term capital. So that the problem of industrial finance is not merely the provision of long term capital; as important, if not even more, is the provision of short term capital which alone keeps the industry going.

In India, as elsewhere, long term capital for industrial development is provided by the shareholders of joint stock corporations. The only difference is that, whereas in the west, there is an intermediary between the entrepreneur, and the investing public, there is nothing of that sort in India. In the west, the capital market is highly organised

and thoroughly efficient. There are, on the one side, the investing public desirous of investing, but not prepared to choose for itself the objects of its investment; on the other side, there are the entrepreneurs with ideas, and possibly a little money as well, who need capital. An intermediary is necessary; that intermediary is the stock broker and the underwriting house, and the whole paraphernalia of the capital market. Without such an organisation there can be no rapid or large scale industrial development. In countries where capital markets are not so developed, and the stock exchange and underwriting business are in their infancy, banks themselves undertake this task of acting as intermediaries between the entrepreneur and the purchasing public. In such cases, the entrepreneur has only to convince the expert management of the bank of the soundness of his proposal, and he will get the capital he requires; the investing public, on the other hand, have only to trust to the judgment and bonafides of the expert management of the bank whose clients they are; and they get the proper stock in which to invest their savings. One can therefore easily realise the immense importance of some such organisation in mobilising the idle capital resources of the community. It is a tragedy, therefore, that there is no such effective organisation in India. The Indian Capital market hardly deserves the name, while the banks do not undertake this kind of work. But there must be some substitute however inefficient it might be—otherwise, there can be no industrial development through the medium of joint stock concerns; for the public will not invest their money unless they have confidence and at the same time, for the necessary knowledge to judge accurately the merits and demerits of prospective subjects of investment. They want someone in whom they believe, and by whose association with a particular industrial concern they acquire the necessary confidence in that industrial concern itself. This Indian substitute for a capital market and an industrial banking system is the Managing Agency. As the Managing Agency forms the basic framework of existing methods of industrial finance in this country, we give below a brief description of this system.

THE MANAGING AGENT.

(1) They act as company promoters.

(2) They take the place of underwriting houses, and by their financial reputation, inspire confidence in the investing public.

(3) They supply the working capital of the concerns of which they are the agents, either from their own resources or from borrowed money.

The promotion of Companies, and issuing of their shares are not the necessary functions of every Managing Agency. The most important as well as the most universal attribute of the Managing Agency is the supply of finance. Every industrial concern needs finance of two kinds viz. (1) Fixed capital or Block Account. (2) Working capital or Current Account. The former is mostly supplied by shareholders. As regards the supply of working capital or new fixed capital for purposes of reconstruction or extension of the business there are three ways of raising money:—(1) Through Banks. (2) Through deposits by the public. (3) Through Managing Agents.

obtaining financial facilities from Banks. It may be noted that the evidence of European Chambers of Commerce, radically differed from this view and stressed the existence of ample facilities to sound concerns. This evidence might be a practical confirmation of the long entertained suspicion that European concerns obtain finance on easier terms than their Indian competitors. do from either the Imperial Bank of India or the Exchange Banks. Apart from this, even assuming a genuine desire on the part of Banks to be helpful towards industry, they are not prepared to take the risk of financing industry in periods of depression which is the time when they most require finance. It is thus a fact that during the period 1920-25, Joint Stock Banks found the greatest difficulty in obtaining funds. It is also well known that banks in Bombay have recently considerably curtailed their advances to textile concerns in the city, while one firm of exceptional financial standing and in a fully solvent condition was threatened with a closing of its cash credit just because it was in temporary difficulties. Even when the banks do lend money, they are not prepared to lend it on the security of the stocks in hand or in process or the mortgage of the firm's fixed assets alone; they demand in addition, a solvent and financially strong guarantor; and this happens in practice to be the Managing Agents. So even in the obtaining of finance from banks, the assistance and guarantee of the Managing Agent is found necessary.

DEPOSITS FROM THE PUBLIC. It is pointed out that with very few exceptions, cotton mills generally depend for their working capital to a considerable extent on deposits received from the public. Thus, for the year ending 31st December 1928, the amount of deposits received by 25 mills reached the aggregate total of Rs. 5.08 crores. As a matter of fact, till recently, public confidence was so well established that mills could obtain deposits at even less than the Bank rate; the Ahmedabad mills obtained them at rates varying from 5 to 6 per cent. But, here again the Managing Agents form a necessary factor in securing such finance. The readiness of the public to deposit funds, and the rate at which they lend the money depend entirely upon the credit and financial standing of the Managing Agents of the companies concerned. Of recent times, even this source of finance is getting dried up on account of the extensive Treasury Bill operations of the Government of India.

MANAGING AGENTS.

It has already been pointed out how the assistance of Managing Agents is found indispensable for obtaining money either from Banks or by deposits from the public. Besides the assistance which they lend to industries by the guarantee of their name, the Managing Agents often render direct financial aid by granting loans from their own private resources to the industrial concerns which they manage. This in fact is the most important function which they perform in relation to industry. And, it is pointed out that in the financing of the working expenditure of textile concerns, tea gardens, collieries, jute factories, iron and steel companies, and power concerns, the Managing Agents play a useful and a pre-dominant part, especially in periods of depression when the Banks are positively unwilling to grant adequate cash credits to these industrial undertakings.

Even the financing of block expenditure, especially when it is by way of reorganization of an existing concern or the addition of new machinery, is undertaken to a large extent by these Managing Agents. In western countries, such expenditure is financed by the issue of debentures. Debentures, however, do not fluctuate in value so readily as shares, and therefore are not proper material for speculation. This factor it is claimed by the Bombay chamber of commerce, may be the one responsible for their unpopularity in the markets of western India, and their place is, therefore, taken by the Managing Agents.

II. BY V. K. D. V. RAO, M. A. Frequent Defects of the Indian

Managing Agency System, however, certain defects about the Managing Agency system in India which cannot be ignored. These may be roughly classified as under:—

(1) Divorce between banking and industry.

(2) Inefficient direction and management of industry.

While the Managing Agents in India have undoubtedly tried to supply the need for industrial banking, it cannot be denied that the results achieved are not as great as would have been the case, if banking in this country had developed an industrial bias. Thus, the Managing Agents tend to work in a groove with the result that their outlook on industry becomes conservative, and new industrial propositions are not given the proper attention which they deserve. Secondly, these Agents are not organised into any one association nor do they actively co-operate in the promotion of industry. The result is that they do not have, at their service, the necessary technical and economic experts who alone can decide upon the soundness, practicability and profitability of proposed new undertakings. Thirdly, the financial resources of these Agents are limited with the result that even if protected and undoubtedly profitable industrial fields, new concerns do not come into existence. Fourthly, whatever their financial standing or reputation, they do not have that intimate contact with the investing public which is possessed by banks, so that they are unable to float or underwrite industrial issues to any considerable extent. In short, the dual existence of the Managing Agency system, and the banks has resulted in a drag on industrial development, the actual industrial concerns floated and worked having a very remote relation to the total savings of the people on the one hand, and the brilliant schemes of the entrepreneur on the other. The Managing Agencies, then, have failed to secure proper co-ordination between the capital and organising ability available in this country.

INEFFICIENT DIRECTION AND MANAGEMENT OF INDUSTRY.

Whilst we do not forget the yeoman service rendered by these Agencies in making industrial development even possible we cannot deny the charge of inefficient management levelled against them. The following are the reasons alleged by those who ought to know about the matter:—

(1) Managing Agents are interested in securing employment for their friends and relatives in the concerns managed by them and thus sacrifice efficiency and talent to short sighted views of the own interests.

(2) Managing Agents are interested in getting the raw materials etc., of the concerns managed by them supplied by their friends and relations who are encouraged to charge prices higher than the market rates. The cost of production is thus unduly raised and the industry naturally gets a reputation for inefficiency.

(3) The method of remunerating the Agencies used once upon a time, to be that of allowing commission on production instead of sales, with the result that the Agents used to embark blindly on a career of production without any reference to the nature and extent of the demand. Fortunately, this practice is now going out of vogue and being replaced by one of commission on net profits.

(4) Being not directly interested in the fixed capital of the companies they manage, there is a possibility of these Agents not paying careful attention to the shareholders' interests in expending the money. Sometimes it is alleged that concerns are run into voluntary liquidation, when the Managing Agents form a new company and take over the assets and stock of the old one at abnormally low prices.

(5) The interests in Managing Agencies are heritable assets with the result that there is every possibility of the control and guidance of industry passing into the hands of absolutely inefficient persons. While recognising the services rendered by this institution to

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Industrial development, it must be admitted that in their present form they have almost outlived their usefulness. The Managing Agency has not resulted in any considerable co-ordination of capital and organisation, nor has it obtained any conspicuous success in the management of industry. The larger interest of industrial finance for Indian industrial development therefore demand either a reform of the old one or the creation of a new one which will have, as its sole objective, extensive, speedy, and sound industrial development. These, then, shall be the criteria which we shall apply to any proposed schemes of financing Indian industry.

(1) it must ensure industrial development on a large scale.

(2) it must speed up industrial development.

(3) it must not result in the reckless promotion of bubble companies the failure of which will destroy public confidence, but should create sound industrial concerns.

(4) it should be practicable.

In short, it must mobilise and coordinate the available capital and organising ability in this country for purposes of rapid and extensive industrial development.

(To Be Continued.)

POLICE VS. AL CAPONE

Lieutenants Arrested

CHICAGO, Dec. 16.—Scarface Al Capone, still congratulating himself on having further consolidated his position as ruler of Chicago's underworld by the marriage of his sister to a rival gangster, received a rude shock to-day, when Federal agents arrested Tony Volpe, second in command of his vast gangland interests.

The arrest of Volpe provided a further indication that the recent promise of Attorney Geary

ral Mitchell to crush Chicago gangdom at all costs, was not idle. Volpe was taken by Immigration Bureau agents with a warrant issued by the Secretary of Labour. It called for his immediate deportation and was issued after an exhaustive investigation into his gangland activities.

Volpe is rated as second in the list of "public enemies" prepared some months ago by a committee of Chicago businessmen appointed to aid the police clean up the city. He has been granted bail of dol. 10,000 pending a hearing on the deportation proceedings.

Evidence that Federal Agents are drawing the net tighter around the gang chief was also provided when police officers searching for data for the prosecution in the forthcoming case in which Capone is being sued for income tax payments, raided the Melrose Park headquarters of the Capone gang. A trunkful of cancelled checks and banking records were seized and carted to police headquarters, and eight men found in the apartment were arrested.

Meanwhile, Jake and Harry Guzik, both reported to be millionaires and the so-called "master minds" or "heavy thinkers" of the Capone organization, are due to be tried on vagrancy charges. If convicted they will face a six-month stretch.

With the disappearance of Volpe, the probable imprisonment of his "pay-masters" and the disorganization of his finances by the seizure of the banking records, Capone is probably realizing that the police still hold some power in Chicago. The idea behind the police action is to make Capone's situation in Chicago so difficult that he will be forced out of town again. With Capone out of the liquor racket, police feel confident of being able to master the smaller and less financially powerful gangsters, racketeers and bootleggers.

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TRUTH ABOUT SIR NORMAN BOLTON'S RESIGNATION.

Notice Of Questions In Assembly.

NEW DELHI, Jan. 8.

(By Mail).

Mr. Bhupatsingh has given no-
tice of the following questions:—
A. The provisions of the Trans-
vaal Asiatic Land Alienation Act.
B. Since when the Government
of India have become aware of
that measure?
C. The steps the Government
of India have adopted to safeguard
the interests of the Indian set-
tlers in Transvaal so far as that
particular measure is concerned,
and
D. The details of the corres-
pondence, if any, that has passed
between the Government of India
and the Transvaal Government on
the subject.

OFFICIAL BULLETINS.

Will the Government be pleased
to state:—

A. Since when the idea of
starting a Bulletin openly to com-
bat the civil disobedience move-
ment has attracted the attention
of the Government?
D. The expenditure expected
to be incurred on that head in
each of the Major Provinces?
C. How long Government pro-
poses to continue that sort of
propaganda?
D. The names of the Publicity
Officers in the Major Provinces
and qualifications thereof?
Will the Government be pleased
to state:—

A. The causes for which the
Bahadurabad Hydro-Electric Ma-
nagement in Saharanpur in the
United Provinces did not grant
permission this year to the final
year degree students of the Be-
nares Hindu University Engineer-
ing College to undergo a course of
training in the said institution as
University Improvers?
B. The reasons for which the
Jamalpur and Lilooah workshops
are invariably shut out to that
class of students?
C. Whether students from other
places are not allowed to undergo
training as apprentices in those
workshops?
D. Whether the Chief Electric
Engineer at Jamalpur and the
Deputy Mechanical Engineer at
Lilooah are not invited to examine
the degree students of the Be-
nares Engineering College?
INCREASE IN BANK RATE.

Will the Government be pleased
to state:—

A. The reason or reasons for
which the Imperial Bank Rate
was raised from five to six per
cent on November 25, 1930?
B. The amount of the Reserve
Councils which the Government
disposed of just before that date?
C. To what extent the cur-
rency was contracted at that time?
D. The total deflation of cur-
rency during the present financial
year.

INDIAN TRADERS IN JAPAN.

Will the Government be pleased
to state:—

A. Whether there are British
Consulates in the important cit-
ies in Japan?
B. Whether there is also a
large community of Indian trad-
ers in those parts?
C. The approximate number of
persons in that community?
D. Whether the British Cons-
uls have instructions to afford
any facilities to Indian traders?
E. Whether British Banks there
offer any banking or shipping fa-
cilities to the Indian traders?
Will the Government be pleased
to state:—

A. Since when the Government
of India have under their consid-
eration the desirability of estab-
lishing intellectual co-operation
between India and the Interna-
tional Committee of League of
Nations?
B. What had led the Govern-
ment to precipitate the fulfil-
ment of their consideration into
immediate action this year?
C. The name of the educational
commissioner who is to act as
correspondent with the Secre-
tariat of the International Com-
mittee of the League?
D. The peculiar or special
qualifications which the new Edu-
cational Commissioner possesses
to the task he is called upon to
perform?
E. The name of the service to
which he is appointed, the period
of his appointment and the na-
ture of his emoluments, and
F. The names of other mem-
bers of the League who have thus
sought to establish such intellec-
tual co-operation between their
country and the International
Committee of the League?
Will the Government be pleased
to state:—

A. Whether they have of late
received any communication from
the International Labour Office
regarding the revision of the
Washington Convention about the
employment of women during
night?
B. The details of such commu-
nication, and
C. The view that the Govern-
ment of India proposes to take in
the matter.

SIR NORMAN BOLTON'S DE-
PARTURE.

Will the Government be pleased
to state:—

A. Whether Sir Norman Bol-
ton, late Chief Commissioner, No.
W. F. Province was ailing in any
way before the Peshawar distur-
bances?
B. The causes why he so sud-
denly broke down?
C. How many hours after the
disturbances he left Peshawar
for Home?
D. The station where he en-
trained himself for Bombay?
E. What escort or escorts he
took on the journey to look after
him?
F. What was the condition of
his health when he embarked at
Bombay?
G. To whom did he make over
charge of his office when he relin-
quished it?
H. The details of the letter or
telegram by which he made over
charge?

I. If he has written to the Gov-
ernment of India since his arrival
in England; and
J. How many hours after the
disturbances the Government of
India came to know of his sud-
den departure from Peshawar?

Will the Government be pleas-
ed to state whether they have ta-
ken note of the following passage
in the current quinquennial re-
view of education made by the
Director of Public Instruction,
Bombay?

"The chief result of the Reforms
is the emphasis they have given
to the differences of religion and
caste owing to the system of spe-
cial representation which they
have set up and nowhere have the
evils of communalism been more
conspicuous than in the adminis-
tration of primary schools by local
authorities."

FREEDOM OF PRESS.

Will the Government be pleased
to state whether they have taken
note of the following passage
occurring in the chapter on the
"Press" in the present Premier
Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's book on
the "Government of India"?

"The Indian Press though its
function may be to act as part of
the constitutional opposition to
the Government cannot do its
work in the full way that papers
in this country do until there is
really Free Press in India, but
Press Act will never finally disap-
pear there, though both their con-
tents and their administration
may vary in stringency, whilst the
Government is a bureaucracy.
To demand the complete aboli-
tion of the Press Acts is equiva-
lent to demanding that the Gov-
ernment itself should be put on
more liberal foundation."

COMMUNAL OUTBREAKS.

Will the Government be pleased
to state:—

A. Whether the outburst of
differences between Hindus and
Muslims as they manifested
themselves in Calcutta, Delhi,
Kharagpur, Lucknow and Decca
during the last ten years or so
had had their equivalents in the
preceding ten years before the
introduction of the Reforms; and
b. Whether their attention has
been called to the following pas-
sage at page 344 of Sir Sivaramay
Aiyar's book on Indian constitu-
tional problems:—

"The exploitation of differences
within modest limits is an easy
expedient for the maintenance of
the power of a ruler and, espe-
cially a foreign ruler. The meth-
ods adopted for such exploita-
tion are too well known to need
description. Sometimes one com-
munity is patted on the back and
sometimes another. Differences
are dilated upon; the suggestion
is made that the interests of one
community are in conflict with
those of another and under the
pretext of describing the facts,
ideas of discord are insidiously
sown or cultivated in credulous
minds."

DACCA OUTRAGES.

Will the Government be pleased
to state:—

A. Whether Deputy Inspector
General of Police, Bengal was
present at Dacca at the time the
outrage occurred there?
B. The steps or steps that offi-
cial was pleased to take to check
them?
C. The nature of instructions
that he issued to his subordinates
to counteract them, and
D. The date on which he arriv-
ed in Dacca and the date on which
he left it?—A. P.

THE CONQUEST OF SPACE

A Voyage To Venus

Man is a perpetual Alexander,
ever thirsting for fresh worlds
to conquer. Having mastered
the land and the ocean he is
now busily engaged in conquer-
ing the air. We have already
had glimpses of the solution to
this problem. The final con-
quest will only come, it would
seem, when some such power as
solid air or electronic energy re-
places the explosive mixture of
air and petrol gas, and when in
place of the unreliable aeroplane
and airship, some vast helicopter,
surging along at five hundred
miles an hour, brings the air-
ports of the world into close
contact.

When this day dawns, the
scientist will yearn for some
fresh mastery over the universe
in which he finds himself a pris-
oner, and his ambitious imagi-
nation will play with the practi-
cal possibilities of a voyage
through space. The moon, Mars,
and Saturn will claim his
attention, and he will use the
secrets he has wrested from the
heart of matter to attain his
daring end.

IMPOSSIBLE JOURNEYS
The suggestions of novelists in
this regard are invariably crude
and lacking in scientific proba-
bility. Jules Verne's rocket
journey to the moon is a frankly
impossible journey, since the vo-
yagers would be killed by the in-
itial explosion which hurled them
into space; while H. G. Wells
gravitation proof metal is un-
known to science. This last
suggestion is however not so
devoid of possibility as Verne's,
since we may perhaps be so
fortunate as to receive a gift of
such a matter in combination
with other non-gravitation-proof
metals, in some meteorite visit-
ant from another world. All
we can say at present is that the
useful argument has not yet
been known to have landed on
our planet.

Indisputably some other
method must be found.

Recent scientific investigation
has established that the simplest
form of matter, the atom, is
in itself a kind of miniature
universe. Round a central
nucleus revolves satellite-like
electrons, the number of which
varies according to the ele-
ment concerned. The simple
hydrogen atom, for instance, has
only one revolving electron, while
the heaviest atom of all, ura-
nium, has no less than
ninety-two electrons all revolving
about the nucleus in eight
distinct rings. The nucleus con-
sists of positive charges of elec-
tricity, called protons; while the
electrons are merely larger par-
ticles of negative electricity.
When atoms combined to form a
more complex structure that is a
molecule.

If some scientist of the future
could by means of high fre-
quency electrical vibrations, so
affect the molecules that they
were made to move in the same
direction, it would follow that
the entire body would move in
the same direction.

This may prove to be the secret
of space conquest.

Let a bar of metal of sufficient
size be so affected, placed in the
engine room of a space ship of
the days to be, and not only
should progress in space be
possible, but also navigation in
the etheric void, by the simple
process of carrying the direction
of the high frequency beam.

The initial impetus for the
start could be augmented by
utilizing the centrifugal force
of the earth itself.

It would be useless to attempt
to land on the moon, our next
neighbour, since it has no
atmosphere at all.

Venus would seem to be a
possibility since it is nearly the
same size as our earth, and
would thus cause us less trouble
with the force of gravity after
landing. Her diameter is 7,700
miles compared with the 7,920
miles of the earth. The en-
tire planet is clothed in a perpe-
tual layer of heavy clouds, which
has never been lifted since man
first began to observe it. The
mass of the planet is about 32
that of the earth, with the re-
sult that a man who weighs 200
lbs. on earth would weigh 173
lbs. on Venus.

ONLY 35,000,000 MILES
The planet is only 35,000,000
miles distant from the sun, which
means that if our inter-stellar
voyages set out when Venus is
in conjunction with the earth,
they would only have a small
matter of "5,000,000 miles to
travel."

I am afraid it will have to be
Venus, since any other option
mars the mysterious Mars of the
unexplained canals, in such
that no human being could ex-
ist upon its surface for in the
daytime the would be fried alive
and at night he would be
frozen solid.

Then matter is settled then.
We will go to Venus. Let the
scientists now get busy with that
molecular motion snap.



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"PERSIA MUST LEARN TO DO WITHOUT FOREIGNERS"

Reza Shah's Ideals

EVEN BOLSHEVISM IS PREFERABLE TO FOREIGN CONTROL

The following are extracts from an article contributed to the "New York Times" by Rosita Forbes. Below is given the writer's account of an interview with the present ruler of Persia.

Almost the first thing he said to me at a private audience in the summer palace of Saadabad was, "Persia must learn to do without foreigners. I hope that in five or six years it will be unnecessary to employ any but Persian officials. By then we should be able to dispense with all the Europeans in our public departments." If His Majesty's words foreshadow the end of the contracts granted to Belgians in the Customs, to Germans in the National Bank and to the Imperial Bank of Persia, which is administered by the British, they are particularly significant.

"Of course, we shall employ foreign specialists in industry, agriculture and public works, in fact wherever they are necessary, but Persia must learn to run her own affairs. Remember, she has inherited considerable experience, for she once ruled an empire."

NO DANGER OF BOLSHEVISM.

I asked the Shah whether he thought there was any danger of Bolshevism in Persia, and he replied, "None at all. To begin with, sufficient Persians travel to Baku and Erivan to be able to compare the poverty and misery of Russia with the conditions existing in their own country. They are too wise to wish to exchange, and the Persian is not naturally destructive or even experimental. He is not at all in sympathy with communism. He likes his own possession, his own life, his own garden, and his own way of thinking."

"Some years ago we should have said all that about China," His Majesty protested. "The cases are not similar. China was afraid of slipping under foreign dominion and Bolshevism was her only available weapon, but there is no such danger in Persia."

The Shah's words came more quickly and he spoke with eager sincerity.

"The two greatest evils from which a country can suffer are foreign control and Communism, but if Persia had to choose between the two I should be the first to put myself at the head of a Communist army."

We spoke next of agriculture, in the development of which His Majesty is keenly interested.

AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRIES

"There is already a college of

agriculture in which we are experimenting with scientific methods and I hope within a few years there will be travelling experts who will go wherever they are needed, and perhaps instructors in the principal villages."

"As for industry, I am anxious to develop it in every possible way. I will not bore you with a list of all the innovations I have in mind, but they include mills and plants to deal with every stage of cotton, from the moment it leaves the fields of Azerbaijan until it is made into the shirts we are all going to wear."

His Majesty then informed me that the admirable 'khaki' worn by himself and by the Court Minister, who acted as interpreter, was made at Isfahan. "And if you come back next year," concluded the Shah with one of the rare smiles, "you may quite well find me at the head of the largest factory in the country, for I am determined to increase our production until it is sufficient to supply the needs of the whole nation."

A POWERFUL FIGURE.

Sitting on a hard chair in front of a desk most exquisitely inlaid with ivory mother of pearl and coloured woods, in a room panelled with the same delicate work which takes a life-time to execute and is a speciality of the country, His Majesty was a still and powerful figure. His hands rarely moved. He held himself upright. His broad shoulders and the set of his body gave the impression of an immense reserve of force. Here was a man ruled by one concentrated purpose which he could impose by sheer strength of will on a nation composed of innumerable different races and religions. I began to understand the effect he has on his subjects, who fear or respect him according to the quality of their own characters. I have known an extremely modern, efficient and energetic young Persian earning a large salary in a growing industrial concern, reduced to shivering incoherence in the presence of his ruler, whom he looked upon as the Alpha and Omega of contemporary history.

"The Persian character has got to be hardened," said the Shah. "For too long my countrymen have relied on others. I want to teach them their own value so that they may be independent in mind and action."

EDUCATION IN EUROPE.

"Do you think it is a good thing

to educate your best men in Europe," I asked.

"It would be much better to educate them here in the country where they are going to live and with whose progress they must inevitably be concerned," said the Shah; "but we have not yet the necessary machinery. We need all sorts of technical experts and there must for the moment be trained in Europe; but I hope the young men we send to France and Italy will realize that civilization is different for every country. I don't want to turn the Persian into a bad copy of a European. That is not necessary, for he has a mighty tradition behind him. I want to make out of my countrymen the best possible Persians. They need not be particularly Western or particularly Eastern. Each country has a mould of its own which should be developed and improved till it turns out a citizen who is not an image of any one else, but an individual sure of himself and proud of his nationality."

HIS MAJESTY DISSATISFIED.

At this point I congratulated the Shah on the achievements of the last five years. His Majesty sighed, "I am always dissatisfied," he said. "There is so much to be done that I cannot do it quickly enough." His glance swept the files on his desk and the Court Minister interposed. "His Majesty's impatience is a good sign," he said. "If once he were satisfied, there would be no more progress."

In conclusion His Majesty stated his conviction that the questions at issue between Persia and Britain could be satisfactorily settled. "Our relations are most friendly and our interests have much in common," said the Shah. "Certain adjustments have to be made, for Persia has a right to exclusive sovereignty in her own territorial waters, but they will be gradual and in no way will they disturb the good understanding that should exist between neighbours and potential allies."

THE ARMY FIRST.

I left the Shah standing on a marble porch hung like the nest of an eagle over descending terraces; behind him was an audience room paneled and roofed with encrusted mother of pearl and precious stones reflected the sun. Below him Tehran in the plain was spread like a historical carpet. In the distance Mount Demavand, the Fujiyama of Persia, raised a dazzling white cone above successive ranges. His Majesty called me back to admire the view. A military plane wheeled into the sky and the Shah watched. "The army has been the first step," he said. "It has prepared the ground."

"And fenced it," I interpolated. The Shah smiled. "I am a soldier, not a diplomat," he said.

PHILOSOPHY YIELDS TO BEAUTY

Fraude Students Elect Their Queen

MISS LATIN QUARTER

The student of philosophy who, bearded and begrimed, walks meditatively down the Boul' Mich, seemingly much absorbed in the middle of life may not be so philosophical a person as you may think. The same may be said for the student of rhetoric. As for the young gentleman who always seems to be rambling over Pythagorean theories, he may or may not be a fervent mathematician. Who knows?

But if the young gentlemen are not lost in their studies for the moment, there is a good reason for it. The reason is Mlle. Desiree Bardon. Only a few days ago, Mlle. Desiree—despite her rosy cheeks and black eyes and other things of beauty—was just Mlle. Desiree. To the students of the quarter she was just another attractive "petite femme."

But that's all passed now. Mlle. Desiree has become a personality on the Boul' Mich. It happened on Sunday afternoon when some 400 embryo philosophers, mathematicians and rhetoricians came together and unanimously chose Mlle. Desiree as their queen. To be more precise, they named her Miss Latin Quarter.

Naturally, when a lady becomes a preferred beauty—well, who is not acquainted with the laws of the universe? The advertising man says that advertising pays. The broker talks to you about bull and bear markets. Some talk about supply and demand. At any rate, there is only one queen in the Latin quarter. And that is the way it should be.

Mlle. Desiree may not have thought of paying homage to Descartes, and perhaps she does not litter herself in the calculus. But is she obliged to? As yet she has not made any statement on this matter. Nor has her maid of honor, Mlle. Irene Troceny, been interviewed.

"A la tienne," says Desiree sweetly showing her nice teeth. One for none admit, sometime, that is saying a lot.—"Chicago Tribune."

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INCREASE OF RS. 1,80,955 IN CAST OF POLICE

Presidency Police Report 1929.

BOMBAY SUBURBAN DISTRICT LEADS IN CRIME

The Director of Information in the course of a statement,

writes:—
The annual Police Report of the Bombay Presidency for the year 1929 points out that the outstanding feature of the year was an appreciable rise in cognizable crime—both serious and minor. The figure of total reported crime was the highest for the past eight years, except for the year 1927. The rise was general being contributed by the majority of the districts. It was most marked under the heads "House-breaking" and "Theft" (including cattle thefts). With the gradual disappearance of the deterrent effect created by the special measures taken in the past against organised gangs of dacoits and robbers, with the break in continued peaceful conditions which had prevailed for some years, with the pre-occupation of the Police in connection with simmering communal tension and with the reduction of strength in certain areas, facilities for the commission of offences increased.

Another feature of the year was the very pronounced further rise in non-cognizable crime. Communal tension continued to prevail in an acute form in many areas which, but for the precautionary measures taken by the police from time to time, would have resulted in riots and disturbances at many places. The year was not free from agrarian agitation in certain areas, especially in the Northern Range.

I. G.'S EULOGY OF POLICE.
"Since the close of the year the Police have been put to an unprecedented strain" says the Inspector General of Police.

"That they should have maintained their traditional loyalty in the face of the most arduous and unpalatable work, under the pressure often exercised on their unprotected dependents—of every form of boycott and social ostracism and in the face of provocation, taunts and abuse from every side, speaks volumes for their courage and sense of discipline. Their steadfast conduct in such circumstances is the best proof that could be obtained of the soundness of our system of training and of the staunchness of the material that we enlist."

BUT FOR POLICE MEASURES—

The total number of cognizable and non-cognizable offences reported during the year was 119,154 as against 110,850 in 1928, an increase of 8,304 cases under all classes. The total number of cognizable cases dealt with by the Police "suo motu" during the year stood at 28,687, while those dealt with by Magistrates direct amounted to 8,795, giving a total of 37,482 as against a total of 36,760 in the preceding year, an increase of 722 cases. The total of non-cognizable crime stood at 81,472 as against 74,090 in 1928, an increase of 7,382 cases. Cognizable crime reported to the police under the Indian Penal Code numbered 21,531 cases. The number of cases reported under the more important heads of crime included murders 361, attempts to murder and culpable homicide 124, dacoities 194, robberies 441, house-breaking 5,441, thefts 8,500

and receiving stolen property 393. Judging from the figures available for 1928, the incidence of serious crime per 1,000 of population works out as follows:—Burma 4.04; Punjab 2.01; United Provinces 1.74; Bombay 1.36; Bengal 1.26; Bihar and Orissa 1.11 and Madras .99.

BOMBAY SUB-DISTRICT LEADS IN CRIME.

The figure of incidence of total crime for the Presidency proper including Railways has risen from 1.37 in 1928 to 1.44 and of serious crime from .99 to 1.03 in 1929. With the incidence of crime at 1.17 for the total of Penal Code cases and 4.97 for serious crime, the Bombay Suburban District continued to be the most criminal district in the Presidency. The district has been suffering, since it was constituted, from a shortage of police, says the Inspector General of Police. This defect has never been fully remedied, though it has formed the subject of several reports and the needs of the district are recognised and admitted. It is inevitable that, sooner or later, City Police standards must be applied to the Bombay Suburban District if the area is to be administered satisfactorily.

The total number of cognizable cases for disposal by the police was 33,253 against 32,507 in 1928. The number of cases excluded as false or due to mistakes of law or fact was 5,801 against 5,682. Of the 5,801 excluded cases, 794 cases were classed as maliciously falsified. 4,707 cases were pending at the close of the year under report as against 4,093 in the previous year.

The number of cases pending with the magistracy was, as usual, very large, that is 3,459 as against 1,218 with the police. "The fact that prolonged delays in the disposal of cases are highly prejudicial to their successful termination has repeatedly been emphasised in previous reports," says the Inspector General of Police, "and Government have issued orders from time to time emphasising the necessity of speeding up the disposal of cases. The evil, however, is unabated."

The total number of persons arrested by the police "suo motu" was 28,762 as against 27,577. Of the 34,652 persons for disposal 27,195 were tried during the year of whom 18,600 were convicted giving a percentage of 68.39 of this total tried, against 68.92 in the year before.

INCREASE OF RS. 1,80,955 IN COST.

The report describes the numerous miscellaneous duties performed by the police, including service of summonses, extinguishing fires, destruction of dogs, investigation of petty cases under the Cantonment, Conveyance and other Acts.

The scheme for the inauguration of a separate mechanical inspection staff for public motor vehicles foreshadowed in last year's report has assumed definite shape during the year. The appointment of a staff of 3 examiners with 3 mechanics has been recommended to Government together with an increase of clerical establishment. The total strength of officers

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and men stood at 770 and 17,432. The cost of the Police, including the Railway Police and the clerical staff was Rs. 97,83,059 against Rs. 96,05,114, a net increase of Rs. 1,80,955. The average cost per policeman in the Presidency proper increased from Rs. 504-5-9 to Rs. 511-9-11.

COMPARISONS WITH ENGLAND.

The cost per head of the Police in Bombay was therefore one-ninth of the cost per head of the Police in England and Wales for the same year.

The proportion of Police to area, population and cognizable crime investigated was one policeman to 4.56 square miles, 2.30 railway miles, 317 persons and 1.52 cognizable crime investigated. In England and Wales, the proportion was one policeman to 1.01 square miles and 657 persons for the year 1929. In Scotland the proportion works out to one policeman to 4.36 square miles and 755 persons for the year 1928.

FASCISNAO AT LARGE?

"Cheka" And Imprisonment Of Intellectuals

AGED WIDOW OF FAMOUS POET AMONG THE ARRESTED

The present spate of political arrests in this country is accompanied by some interesting revelations about the O.V.R.A.—four mysterious letters denoting a new body of political police. The letters stand for "Organizzazione Vigilanza Reati Antinazionali" or organisation for vigilance over antinational offences. Its existence was first made known recently in a communiqué announcing the names of 27 anti-Fascists whom it had "caught," writes the Rome correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian."

THE "OVRA."

Members of the Ovra wear no uniform, and both men and women work for it. Its object, according to the "Tribuna," is to strike quickly and silently before the crime takes place. It is quite independent of any other work. The Ovra's methods of vigilance over suspects is said to be a great improvement on the old system. Detectives no longer follow suspects on foot or stand about singly, but in couples, so as to be difficult to

recognise from the ordinary man in the street.

WIDESPREAD VIGILANCE. Especially careful is the frontier work of the Ovra in the examination of passports, and no field of Italian life is closed to it. The Ovra works in the army, navy, and Air Force, and in the post and telegraph offices all over the land. It is directly responsible to the Ministry of the Interior, of which the Duce is the head.

MUSSOLINI'S PRISONERS

The arrest (among others) of Signora de Bosis and of Mario Vinciguerra by the Fascist police (writes our London correspondent), on a charge of conspiring against the regime, may distress a number of people here. Signora de Bosis is the American widow of Adolfo de Bosis, whose lyrical poetry—particularly the volume "Amori as Shenido"—has by some been prized above anything written by D'Annunzio. Mario Vinciguerra is a Neapolitan writer and critic who has written about the English Pre-Raphaelites and has translated English philosophical works into Italian. He was editor of the "Resto del Carlino," or "Change for a Penny," newspaper in the great old university town of Bologna when the Fascists took the country by assault. Then he passed on to the "Mondo," the Liberal daily which led the opposition against Mussolini until its editor, Giovanni Amendola, was driven by repeated onslaughts (physical and other) to his death in France. Vinciguerra was the last man to leave the "Mondo" office when it was sacked for the last time in 1926. He has already served a term in gaol since then.

Renzo Rendì, a third arrestee, was for long the collaborator of Giuseppe Prezolini, who up to 1924 guided the opinions of many young Italians through changing times. He is said now to have been liberated. Prezolini is an exile in Paris, but on bowing terms with the Fascist Government, for which he once had kind words to say.

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"Distrust In India Due To Ambiguity In Promises"

PEEL ANXIOUS TO SEE BRITAIN'S GOOD
FAITH UNQUESTIONED

THE EDIFICE'S FOUNDATIONS AND THE COPING-STONE

SIR T. B. SAPRU DETAILS HIS PROPOSALS

LONDON, Jan. 8. At the Federal Structure Sub-Committee Lord Peel discussed some difficulties connected with the scheme of responsible federal government. He said that the Viceroy must be entrusted with heavy and far-reaching responsibilities. He felt that they were only at the fringe of the problem. He did not exclude any solution; but submitted that no scheme would provide solution unless it mastered many difficult problems, and presented a practical working as a whole.

He made it clear that Sir S. Hoare did not intend that delegates should return to obtain India's approval for an agreed scheme but suggested that a future consideration would be necessary, and the Government of India would have to be consulted. He added that they recognised that it was for the Government of the day, whatever its complexion, to present a bill and carry it through Parliament. He continued that he had been very much impressed during the past few years by suspicion and distrust in India regarding British intentions and thought that that might have been due to the ambiguity of the undertakings and the promises given. He was very anxious that there should be no question of Britain's good faith which was the reason why he would not consent to the proposition unless he understood all its implications.

SIR T. B. SAPRU THANKED Lord Peel thanked Sir T. B. Sapru for submitting a definite scheme. He proceeded to deal with some difficulties and instances of different conditions in the States and Provinces, different methods of choosing Federal representatives, the composite nature of the Cabinet and the division of authority in consequence of the necessity at present for leaving some subjects under the control of the Viceroy. He said that the degree of responsibility to be conferred on Government so composed must differ from the responsibility in the Unitary party Government. He thought that some power of certification must be reserved to the Viceroy, and having referred to army and dealt with finance. He pointed out that the cost of army and the guaranteeing of pensions and similar charges would swallow up four-fifths of the budget. He said that the freedom of the Finance Minister would consequently be largely circumscribed, while the Viceroy would have to be assured that sufficient taxes would be levied to secure these charges. He declared that in view of the Viceroy's far-reaching responsibilities he must preside over the Cabinet in order to keep in touch with it.

WANTED AN ASSURANCE Lord Peel considered that it was remarkable, in view of the condemnation of diarchy, that a form of it was now proposed for the Centre, where unity was more important than in Provinces. He urged that advocates of it should assure themselves that there was the least possible departure from unity of the Executive. He declared that the Sub-Committee would be doing little service to India and Britain by shirking the difficulties. Concluding, he said, Lord Reading had invited us to put the coping-stone on edifice. We will be very proud to do so, but we wanted an assurance that the foundations had been well, truly and harmoniously laid.

Referring to the Central Legislature, Sir A. Hyndri said that British Indian delegates had made it clear that two Chambers were essential, and their portion in the Lower House must be more democratic than

the States contemplated. He had never made this feature of the scheme a ground for Non-Co-operation on the part of States. He saw no reason why distinction between Federal and British Indian affairs should delay India's progress towards Dominion Status.

Sir Mirza M. Ismail said: "A few more speeches like Lord Reading's followed by action and India will cease to be a problem. LIBERALS' ATTITUDE PRAISED. H. H. the Maharaja of Bikaner paid a tribute to Lord Sankey and Lord Reading; and said that the attitude of Liberals would give profound satisfaction all over India. He hoped that there would be also marked a change in the minds of Conservatives. He did not doubt that as they gained experience in the working of federation and confidence was established in the minds of States, the edifice which was now being built would be greatly enlarged to the mutual benefit of India and the Empire. He mentioned that the States had not yet put forward claims regarding such matters as sea customs, double income-tax and posts and telegraphs, which would have to be considered."

CONFERENCE TO END ON 19TH OR 20TH? Lord Sankey announced that he hoped that the report of his Committee would be in the hands of the Committee on Monday morning, in which case he suggested a meeting at 3 p.m. on Monday. If members of the Committee had not sufficient time seriously to consider the report by then, they should still meet again on Tuesday morning. He hoped thus to enable a full meeting of the Committee of the Conference or a plenary conference on Thursday, in which case he hoped the Conference would end about 19th or 20th January.

The Federal Structure Sub-Committee of the Round Table Conference concluded discussion of the Central Executive. Reuter's Special.

SIR T. B. SAPRU'S PROPOSALS

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru detailed his proposals namely, powers of the Secretary of State to be restricted to Crown subjects and the Council of India to disappear, and the Governor-General in future to be head of the Executive Government in the same way as the Governor-General in Dominions, subject to certain changes necessitated by the period of transition. He complained that the Conservative delegates did not furnish alternative constructive suggestions. He claimed that the maximum amount of agreement with regard to the question of responsibility at the centre and the status of India had been reached.

POWERS OF GOVERNOR-GENERAL

Sir T. B. Sapru said that with regard to ordinary matters of administration and legislation, the Governor-General should not interfere and should not possess any of his present powers of supervision or control. It was contemplated that he should possess certain emergency powers to be exercised under certain specified conditions, but there was no reason why power to make Ordinances should continue. With regard to law and order, his power of interference should be limited to grave causes where there was general conflagration extending over more than one Province. They could not dispense with the power of reservation and return of bills. The Federal Legislature should consist of two Houses. The Executive and the Legislature should be based not on any rash theoretical principles but on the basis suited to the present conditions in India and capable of being

NEW OFFENSIVE AGAINST KHADI MOVEMENT

Khadi Factories Searched and Workers Arrested

MUZAFFARPUR, Jan. 6. The Muzaafarpur Police, headed by the Deputy Superintendent and a large number of Sub-Inspectors and constables, searched the office of the Bihar branch of the All-India Spinners Association. They are reported to have removed the employees at entrance register, the order book, the chart of an exhibition and the booklets of the Sasa Sahitya Mandal.

GANDHI ASHRAM ALSO SEARCHED. The Gandhi Ashram, situated at Akhera Ghat, where Khadi is dyed, was next searched. It is stated that the police removed certain chemicals and a cycle-styled machine. A man was arrested there and Babu Laxmi Narayan, the Secretary of the Bihar branch of the All-India Spinners Association, and two others were served with notices under Section 17 (1) Criminal Law Amendment Act. They were, however, subsequently bailed out.—A. P.

boarded in future.—Reuter's Special.

"A SOLID BLOC ON HIS SIDE."

He reminded the Conference that its object was not to draft a constitution but to arrive at a maximum amount of agreement. He claimed on his side a solid bloc of representatives from British India—Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs and Europeans, who were solidly behind the demand for responsibility at the Centre. The Princes had proved themselves Indians first and last, and they were willing to co-operate. He recognised the earnestness and courtesy of the Conservative delegates, but felt that although knowledge had come to them wisdom still lingered. Doubts and mistrust could be resolved only by courage and imagination. He paid tribute to Lord Sankey as a great judge, lawyer, and statesman and said Lord Sankey's pronouncement that day was the very best message of hope that it was possible to send out to India.

BIKANER ON STATES' SAFETY-GUARDS.

H. H. the Maharaja of Bikaner speaking on the subject of safeguards for Indian States said they could not ignore the demand made in some quarters in India that the States should be wiped out from the face of the earth. States wanted not dominance but equality with British India. It made his blood boil to hear unjust attacks made on Lord Irwin, but for whom the position in India would be doubly bad. He declared that Indian States did not desire to dominate their brothers in British India, but wished to work as co-equal partners.

Lord Lothian said that the question of responsibility at the Centre had been settled in principle, the balance of the rest of the Constitution should be very carefully considered. He attached far more importance to a Constitution that was inherently stable and sound than any safeguards.

ROOT CAUSE OF INDIA'S TROUBLE

He said the root of the difficulty in India was that for the past few years enough responsibility had not been placed on Indian shoulders for the Indian Government. Once Great Britain had placed the responsibility of government upon Indian shoulders fairly and squarely, she must refuse to be drawn in for re-assumption of responsibility unless the terms of contract were broken or Government itself began to break down; but, similarly, during the interim Great Britain, through Viceroy, must be free to discharge on her own responsibility, free from obstruction and friction from those who were not carrying her responsibility those tasks which were allotted to her.

NIZAM'S ATTITUDE.

Sir Akbar Hydari said he was prepared to sacrifice his inclinations and preferences, and indeed risk a great deal if thereby they could attain unity and self-government in India. "I am prepared to recommend to His Highness the Nizam to go to the extreme limit of concession, provided due provision is made for external and internal peace as well as security of the dynasty I represent." He said it would be best to meet British India

A VICTIM OF UNEMPLOYMENT

Suicide In A Dharamsala

Being tired of life on account of unemployment, Framji Pestonji Digaria (50), a Parsi, brought an end of his life, by hanging himself in the Parsi Dharamsala at Karelwadi on Thursday. The deceased came from Navsari a few days ago and put up in the Parsi Dharamsala at Karelwadi. On Thursday a friend went to see Framji and knocked the door of his room but on not receiving a reply he broke open the door when to his surprise he found the deceased hanging in the room. Life was extinct.

The police being informed, an inquest by the Coroner was held when Dorabji Covasji Parekh, a mill jobber, residing at Peddar Road, identified the body and said the deceased had recently come from Navsari and was unemployed. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

halfway. He asked them in return not lightly to set aside his objections to certain aspects of the constitution.—Reuter.

FRESH MOVE TO REACH COMPROMISE

Punjab Question Practically Settled?

LONDON, Jan. 8. It is learnt that since the last meeting of the Minorities Sub-Committee, renewed efforts have been made to reach a compromise on Hindu-Muslim question between Muslims and Hindu Liberals. It is understood that the Punjab question has been practically settled on the basis of the Government of India's despatch; and hopes are entertained that the Bengal question will also be settled before the next meeting of the Sub-Committee. H. H. the Aga Khan, Mr. M. Ghuznavi and Sir C. Setalvad are doing their utmost towards this end. It is considered probable that Muslims will agree as far as Bengal is concerned to representation on basis of forty-five per cent of whole house provided that separate electorates are retained.

SERVICES SUB-COMMITTEE BUSY.

The Services Sub-Committee met the whole day, and agreed that the Forest Service should be provincialised, as also, with a few dissentients, the irrigation branch of engineers. Opinion favoured an All-India basis for the Civil Service and police, but there was a division of opinion on the question of future European recruitment. It was agreed that India for recruitment and control to be located in India; but the supporters of recruitment urged that if the best class of officers was to be obtained, control and conditions must be conceded to the authority outside the Government of India, whether the Public Services Commission, the Governor-General or the Secretary of State. It was agreed that there should be public services Commissions, Central as well as Provincial, with stipulation of fair representation for all communities consistently with the required standard of efficiency.—Reuter.

ALLAYING ANXIETY OF SERVICES

"Securing European Recruitment"

LONDON, Jan. 8. In the discussions proceeding at the Services Sub-Committee of the Indian Round Table Conference, there is a general recognition of the importance of allaying any anxieties which members of the Indian services may have about the conditions under the new Constitution. It has been agreed that due provision should be made for the maintenance of rights and safeguards for all persons appointed before the date on

"PROSECUTION EVIDENCE IS FALSE"

Accused's Allegation CONGRESS LEADERS ON TRIAL AT LAHORE

(From Our Correspondent.)
LAHORE, Jan. 8.

That the material part of evidence produced by the prosecution was false said Lala Duni-chand accused in the case where in Pandit Santanam, Lala Duni-chand and other Congress leaders stood charged under Unlawful Association Ordinance, before Mr. Lewis, Additional Magistrate to-day.

Lala Thakurdas said he was not a member of the Jawahar Day Committee on the 16th November but he read posters and joined the meeting. Besides on the 10th November accused had been in Bharat Buildings between 2-30 p.m. to 5 p.m. with Lala Duni-chand when he proceeded to the railway station to en-train Lala Duni-chand for Bar-nala where he had to go on professional engagement. This case is adjourned.—A. P.

which the new Constitution comes into force, and that it is desirable to take any steps necessary to reassure the existing members of the Services in order to avoid premature retirements.

Discussion is proceeding upon the specific heads drawn up by the Chairman, Sir William Jowitt, and considerable time has been spent in questions of the equivalence of recruitment on an all-India basis for any or all of the present All-India Services, the desirability of securing an element of European recruitment, and the authority responsible for such recruitment.—B. O. W.

SEPARATION OF SIND

Sub-Committee's Personnel

LONDON, Jan. 8. The following will form the Sub-Committee to consider the question of constituting Sind as a separate Province:—

Earl Russell (Chairman), Marquis of Zetland, Lord Reading, Aga Khan, Jinnah, Sir Shah Nawaz Khan, Bhutto, Sir Ghulam Husain Hidayatullah, Sir Abdul Qayyum, Sir M. Shaf, Shafaat Ahmad Khan, Sampurnan Singh, Moonjee Jayakar, Raja Narendra Nath, Chintamani, Jadhav, Sir Phiroze Sethna, Mody and Sir Hubert Carr.—A. P.

"INDIA TO REST ON ITS OWN SHOULDERS"

"Mac's" Solicitude

LONDON, Jan. 8. Mr. MacDonald, in a speech at Seaham Harbour, referring to the Round Table Conference, said: "The situation is being built up in relation to Indian needs and Imperial safeguards and I do not see that there is the least danger of this country or associated Dominions in giving India those powers of Self-Government that with all qualifications for certain kinds of security that are required will satisfy it and make it feel that burdens of its Government rest now upon its own shoulders and not on the shoulders of any outside body."—Reuter.

THE EXODUS BEGINS!

Three Knights And A Nawab In First Batch.

LONDON, Jan. 8. Nawab of Chhatari, Sir Bhupendranath Mitra, Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar and Sir Sultan Ahmed left London to-day for India.—Reuter.

"NO WEIGHTAGES ANYWHERE"

Malik Barkat Ali's Cable To Sir T. B. Sapru

LAHORE, Jan. 8. In order to remove any possible misunderstanding and further clear up matters, Malik Barkat Ali, Advocate, has, on behalf of his party and in continuation of yesterday's telegram (in which joint electorates were urged with representation on the population basis on behalf of Punjab Muslims)

POONA DAY BY DAY.

CONDOLENCE MEETING FOR MAHOMED ALI

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

POONA, Jan. 7. The news of the death of Maulana Mahomed Ali were received with grief by public. A number of Muslim and Hindu shops were at once closed. The District Local Board adjourned its meeting in honour of the great Maulana. And in the public meeting held to observe the Gandhi Day on the Reay Market grounds on Monday, public expression to the popular grief at M. Mahomed Ali's death was given by several speakers.

A special meeting was convened, under the joint auspices of the Youth League, the Swadeshi Sabha and the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee, in the Shivaji Mandir on Tuesday, Mr. N. V. Gadgil presiding. Mr. D. V. Divekar in moving the condolence resolution. In moving the resolution, Mr. Divekar reviewed M. Mahomed Ali's life since his Oxford days and referred to his speech at the R. T. Conference as his last political will. M. Mahomed Ali stood for complete Independence even at that Conference. So far as India was concerned, he was an Indian first and Indian last.

Mr. Kalimuddin in Urdu speech commended the resolution. Mr. D. V. Gokhale described the way in

which Mahomed Ali owed allegiance in politics to Tilak openly in the Amritsar Congress. He said, the Maulana was a powerful personality and he would be reckoned among the highest national servants.

Mr. L. B. Bhopalkar emphasised his virtues of open-mindedness, sportsmanship and strength of mind.

Mr. K. T. Jadhav, the local Khilafat Secretary, and Mr. G. N. Kanitkar also spoke and the resolution was adopted, the whole assembly standing.

THE BHANDARE CASE.

In this case, Mr. Bhandare has made a statement to the Court, to the effect that he is a follower of Mahatma Gandhi's non-violence and that he did not at all take away the cap from the head of the complainant, the C. I. D. man. The accused also said that he was a Swadeshi propagandist, and that the case was put up against him with a view to removing him from the field of his work. The accused is defended by Mr. V. S. Paranjpe. The Poona District Local Board has unanimously passed a resolution asking for a 50 per cent. remission in this year's Land Revenue on account of the depression Gokhale described the way in the prices of crops.

"BRIDGING THE GULF BETWEEN EAST AND WEST".

Poet Tagore's Great Mission

APPEAL FOR FUNDS TO HELP SHANTI NIKETAN

With the object of giving practical expressions to the gratitude felt towards Dr. Rabindranath Tagore for his life work in endeavouring to ensure that, in his words, "Mind of India shall join forces with the great movement of Mind which is in the present day world," a fund has been opened to help the work of Shanti Niketan. Signatories to the appeal are Lady Parmoor, A. M. Daniel, Director of National Gallery, Sara Margery Fry, Principal of Somerville College, Oxford, A. D. Lindsay, Master of Balliol College, Oxford, John Masefield, William Rothenstein, Principal of Royal College of Art, Sir Michael Sadler, Laurence Housman, Charles Prestwich Scott, Hugh Sheppard, E. J. Thompson, Evelyn Underhill, Evelyn Wrench and Sir Francis Younghusband.

RECEPTION TO DR. TAGORE.

"All Peoples' Association" under the chairmanship of Evelyn Wrench gave a reception in honour of Dr. Tagore at Hyde Park Dr. Tagore in the course of a lengthy speech said his experience in the West would help him to foster a spirit of internationalism in India. He would try to bridge the gulf which was daily widening between the East and the West. Guests at the reception included Bernard Shaw with whom Dr. Tagore had a long talk on cultural unity of the East and West.—Reuter.—Reuter.

MUSIC AND MUSLIM YOUNG MEN

Heated Controversy At A Conference

(By Mail.)

DIBRUGARH, January 7.

At the fourth Annual conference of the Assam Ishaat-I-Islam Association, held at Dibrugarh under the presidency of Maulana Mohammed Majhruddin, editor of "Al-Aman," an Urdu bi-weekly of Delhi, the resolution on music was discussed with considerable heat. While the orthodox section was vehemently opposed to the adoption of the resolution that music was permissible in Islam, a section of Muslim young men insisted on its acceptance. Eventually the resolution was adopted in the form of a compromise, prohibiting unlicensed music.—A. P.

SEQUEL TO BALAGHAT DACOITY.

Nagpur Editor Arrested

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Jan. 9. Mr. Balaji Huddar, editor of the "Wagishwari" one Hari, motor driver and one Papa, were arrested here last night in connection with Balaghat District Dacoity. Total arrests in Nagpur in dacoity case amount to five.

This morning the Nagpur City Municipality passed a resolution, expressing deep regret at the death of Maulana Mahomed Ali.

sent the following cable to Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru: "Continuation of previous telegram, no weightages anywhere. Franchise to reflect population in the voters' register. Circulate."—A. P.

BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION AT INDORE.

(From A Correspondent.)

INDORE, Jan. 7.

Yesterday the Indore public witnessed a grand and pleasant function, when the local Untouchable Girls' Hostel celebrated the third birthday of Princess Sharada Raje Holkar. A large gathering of distinguished ladies and gentlemen assembled to wish long life to the Princess. Mr. Anant Rao Chitre, Reader to the ex-Maharaja and the chief founder of the Hostel, presided.

The President in the course of his speech said that the untouchables were the most suppressed and oppressed part of Hindu society and deserved sympathy and support from all in their efforts to rise in the social scale and to elevate Hindu society as a whole. The monetary help which the Maharaja Tukojirao and Maharani Sharmisthabai were giving towards the maintenance of the Indore Untouchable Girls' Hostel was, the speaker said, the right sort of charity and they were all grateful to their Highnesses for their generosity. The birth of the Princess (Sharada Raje, whose name the Hostel bore, was due to the happy union of two souls of the East and the West welded together by an inseparable tie of married love and the speaker hoped that the Princess would be brought up and educated in a manner which would inspire her with a desire to do her bit in the attempt of bringing closer together the different cultures and civilizations of different races of human society. On behalf of the gathering he wished the Princess long and happy life.